T.C. KOCAELI UNIVERSITY

SOCIAL SCIENCES INSTITUTE

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC POLICY

THE IMPACTS OF FOREIGN AID ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: CASE OF STUDY AFGHANISTAN

(MASTER'S THESIS)

Fawad BAHIJ

KOCAELI 2021

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the impacts of foreign aid on the economic growth of Afghanistan. Afghanistan has arisen as one of the world's generally delicate and conflict-affected countries, and it has acquired the consideration of both contributor and political networks since the mid-2000s. Even though Afghanistan has gotten a measure of foreign aids since the 1970s, and still is one of the impoverished countries around the world. This certitude prompts an inquiry: Does foreign aid affect Afghanistan's GDP or not?

Aid delivery that would have a developmental influence on the Afghan's life standard requires a longer specified period, and specialized knowledge of how to communicate with the recipients. Since the 1970s, Afghanistan has not experienced a stable government. The Bonn conference provided an ambitious opportunity to state buildings, establishing governing systems that can provide people both economic and social protection. Generally speaking, this had led to strong forms of international intervention in the self-determining affairs of the country.

This study definitively answers the question regarding the efficacy of foreign aid on the economic advancement of Afghanistan. Initially, since our data includes time horizon from 1980-2017, unit root tests are employed to whether or not our variables are stationary. After that Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) method is applied. Findings reveal that there is a negative relationship between foreign aid (explanatory variable) and GDP (dependent variable). One percent an increase at the foreign aid level negatively affects the GDP growth by 33.20% in the short run. In the long run, a one percent increase at the foreign aid level decreases GDP by 12.21%, which contradicts theoretical and general expectations.

Key Words: Foreign Aid, Economic Growth, Unit Root Test, and ARDL Model.

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, dış yardımın Afganistan'ın ekonomik büyümesi üzerindeki etkilerini araştırmaktadır. Afganistan, dünyanın genel olarak hassas ve çatışmalardan etkilenen ülkelerinden biri olarak ortaya çıktı ve 2000'li yılların ortalarından itibaren hem bağışçı hem de siyasi toplulukların dikkatini çekti. Afganistan, 1970'lerden bu yana çok miktarda dış yardım almasına rağmen, halen dünyanın en yoksul ülkelerinden biridir. Bu kesinlik "Dış yardım Afganistan'ın GSYİH'sini etkiler mi, etkilemez mi?" soruşturmasını başlatmıştır.

Afganların yaşam standardı üzerinde gelişimsel bir etkiye sahip olacak yardımların dağıtımı, daha uzun bir belirlenmiş süreyi ve alıcılarla nasıl iletişim kurulacağına dair özel bilgi gerektirir. 1970'lerden bu yana, Afganistan istikrarlı bir hükümet yaşamamıştır. Bonn konferansı, insanlara hem ekonomik hem de sosyal koruma sağlayabilecek yönetim sistemleri kurarak devlet binaları için iddialı bir fırsat sağladı. Genel olarak , bu koşullar ülkenin öz disiplinli işlerine güçlü uluslararası müdahale biçimlerine yol açmıştır.

Bu çalışma, Afganistan'ın ekonomik kalkınmasında dış yardımın etkinliğine ilişkin soruyu yanıtlamaktadır. Başlangıçta, verilerimiz 1980-2017 arası bir zaman ufkunu içerdiğinden, değişkenlerimizin durağan olup olmadığına birim kök testleri uygulanmaktadır. Ardından zaman serisi ARDL analizi yöntemi uygulamaktadır. Bulgular, dış yardım (açıklayıcı değişken) ile GSYİH (bağımlı değişken) arasında negatif bir ilişki olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Dış yardım düzeyindeki yüzde birlik bir artış, kısa vadede GSYİH büyümesini %33,20 oranında olumsuz etkilemektedir. Uzun vadede ise, dış yardım seviyesindeki yüzde birlik bir artış, GSYİH'yı %12,21 oranında azaltmaktadır ki bu da teorik ve genel beklentilerle çelişmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dış Yardım, Ekonomik Büyüme, Birim Kök Testi ve ARDL Modeli.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACs	Armed Conflicts
AIC	Akaike Info Criterion
ARDL	Auto-Regressive Distributed Lag
CEEC	Conference for European Economic Co-operation
CERP	Commander Emergency Response Program
CSR	Conflict Severity Ratio
DA	Development Aid
DAG	Development Assistance Group
DCs	Development Countries
DR	Dispersion Ratio
ECC	Economic and Commercial Counselor
FA	Foreign Aid
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GCF	Gross Capital Formation
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
HD	Harrod-Domar
HDI	Human Development Index
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LICs	Low Income Countries
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LMICs	Low Middle Income Countries
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MP	Marshall Plan
MSA	Mutual Security Agency
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OEEC	Organization for European Economic Co-Operation
OECD	Organization for European Economic Development
OFF	Other Official Flows
OLS	Ordinary Least Squares
OT	Overseas Territories
OTC	Overseas Territories Committee
PCA	Post Conflict Aid
PCCs	Post Conflict Countries
PCER	Post-conflict Economic Reconstruction
PCYs	Post-Conflict years
HTS	Human Terrain System
SCACs	Severely Conflict-Affected Countries
UN	United Nations
WB	World Bank
WBDI	World Bank Development Indicate
CEC	Country Economy Com
OWID	Our World in Data

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INTRODUCTION

Afghanistan has a superb geographic position and has firmly impacted its set of experiences. Quite possibly the most regarded antiquarian of the 20th century, Arnold Toynbee exhibited as: "Afghanistan has been deluged with history and been crushed by it" (Toynbee, 1961: 131). In the soonest times, many accepted that Afghanistan was situated in the focal point of the world. As ruler Curzon brought it up, "the cockpit of Asia," and the renowned Indian writer Muhammad Iqbal referenced it as "the core of Asia." Proof of human home have found by the archeologists in the area tracing back to 3,000 B.C. situated on the shipping lanes between the center east and south Asia, Afghanistan turned into the focal point of interest and movement for intrusion, and intruders of Afghanistan comprised of English, Sikhs, Mughals, Persians, Mongols, Macedonians, soviet, and Americans (Kilcullen, 2009: 44).

Since the last part of the 1970s, Afghanistan has been perceived as a bombed state. Following the occasions of September 11, 2001, the worldwide local area understood that delicate and war-torn nations, for example, Afghanistan could represent a danger to provincial security and a worldwide turn of events. However, billions of dollars are brought into Afghanistan as foreign aid, the Afghan public experience the ill effects of sub-par expectations for everyday comforts, high joblessness rates, and the potential for new contentions to emit. From the monetary perspective, utilizing a conventional example of advancement help to give supportable improvement to Afghanistan has been fizzled. Under these conditions, the ramifications of the conventional advancement help model have crippled the authenticity and authority of the Afghan government, enduring reliance on unfamiliar help, and establish vulnerability and risk in the public arena once that guide is decreased or impeded. Homegrown and unfamiliar conditions have likewise harmed Afghanistan's soundness and advancement. The subject of how the best work to remake the economy and public safety is gathered in delicate and included nations is the focal point of global scholarly and political networks (Zhang, Y., Yu, X., & Zhang, H., 2019: 312).

Most past investigations have utilized the conventional model of advancement help as a methodology that prompts monetary turn of events. It is usually an ill-posed

problem in the case of understanding Afghanistan's development restrictions. However, this approach lacks a deep understanding of Afghanistan's historical issues and characteristics, limiting Afghanistan's economic development. No previous research has investigated to evaluate economic impact of foreign aid on economic growth of Afghanistan by measuring the pre- and post-interventions. it is also not clarified if only foreign aid has influenced economic growth or other factors like the seed, droughts, war, lockdowns, insecurity, lack of well-organized mechanism, and weather conditions have affected either in positive or negative.

In any case, Afghanistan's slide into insecurity and war started during the 1970s, and the fundamental explanation was the point at which went against Socialist Faction and Islamic developments became stronger. It has been consistently hard to assess the heritages, ends, and ramifications of the conflict in which the donor countries have been included. Since the U.S. mediation in Afghanistan in 2001, Afghanistan has gotten too much aid for security, financial development. Financial and social conditions have not improved since twenty years of incredibly donor's participation and streaming into Afghanistan (Katzman, K. 2010).

Afghanistan assumes a significant part as an accomplice of the donor countries in counterterrorism, arising with the donors to stop and wipe out al-Qaeda, ISIS-Khorasan, which is likewise natural as (ISIS-K) and their associates in Afghanistan. Throughout the Taliban administration, Afghanistan was the country that prepared safe houses and insusceptibility to al Qaeda and empowered its members to travel an expected 60,000 fear-based oppressors. As needs are to the 9/11 assault, al Qaeda and the 9/11 assaults had Afghanistan as a hatchery. To fortify Afghanistan's capacities as an accomplice, on one hand, and to update and improve the method of living and way of life of afghan individuals, on the other hand the donor countries put assets in Afghanistan improve its administration, establishments, security, and economy (Keohane, D., 2008: 125-146).

Foreign aid (FA) is characterized as monetary streams, specialized help, and merchandise that are dealt with (a) by advancing financial turn of events and government assistance (hence being denied of help for military or other non-formative purposes), and (b) is offered as an award or endowment advance. With regards to

advancement financial matters, helps that target FA objectives and comparable objectives are called Improvement Help (DA). Since the foundation of the World Bank and the Assembled Countries (UN) in 1944 and 1945, economic growth has become a significant subject of global relations, and improvement concentrates individually. Financial Development and Advancement Issues are the principal focal point of the Worldwide Improvement Association. (Staples, A. L., & Sayward, A. L. 2006).

Afghanistan is one of the most un-created nations (LDCs) and has been an Advancement Help (DA) beneficiary since 1950. The remarkable degree of financial development that has occurred over the most recent twenty years of the 20th century empowers numerous nations to accomplish monetary turn of events and higher expectations for everyday comforts. In addition to the fact that Afghanistan saw progress, however, the country and its populace were exposed to the most noticeably terrible everyday environments in the world. Afghanistan has gotten one of the principal war zones of the Virus War. The conflict with the Soviet Association started in December 1979 and went on until February 1989. This proceeded after a wild polite conflict between different Mujahidin gatherings and later among them and the Taliban, which went on until November 2001. The conflict cost the country 2,000,000, 1,000,000 handicapped, and around 3,000,000 outcasts. During this period, Afghanistan lost $ 240 billion in the framework just as lost driving monetary freedoms. From 1979 to 2001, the nation's normal genuine Gross domestic product development rate was negative at 2.54 percent (Maley, W. 2009).

The 9/11 attacks denoted a significant change in donor countries to deal with Afghanistan by sending troops and development assistances. To achieve this objective, after the fall of the Taliban in late 2001, benefactor nations conveyed their powers and altogether expanded their aid to Afghanistan. From 2001 to 2011, benefactor nations distributed $ 70 billion ($ 28 billion in development and $ 42 billion in security help) to Afghanistan. The number of unfamiliar soldiers in 2011 surpassed 130,000. Interestingly since the beginning of the conflict with the Soviet Association, because of the significant struggle in the worldwide local area (part conditions of the North Atlantic Settlement Association (NATO), other benefactor nations, global advancement associations like the Unified Countries and ... World Bank), negative development GDP has been switched. From 2002 to 2012, Gross domestic product

development expanded altogether, averaging 9.27 percent (De Coning, C., & Friis, K., 2011: 243-272).

Despite refinements in the future, earnings, and proficiency since 2001, in any case, Afghanistan is yet poor, landlocked, and incredibly reliant upon foreign aid. Great amount of the populace experience a deficiency of lodging, clean water, clinical consideration, power, and occupations. Vulnerability, degradation, weak organization, and the Afghan government's inconvenience in amplifying practicing of law to all pieces of the country are the great challenges for economic development. As a rule, even though Afghanistan doesn't have a standard way of life, and identifying with normalization, has the most reduced way of life on the planet? American troop's withdrawal has a critical impact upon Afghanistan economy, because of the reality, the economy has eased back, by and large, due to the withdrawal of roughly 100,000 unfamiliar military powers that had falsely swelled the country's economic development (CIA: The World Fact book, Financial Outline: 2018).

After nine years, in 2010/2011, benefactors reported that the program would start pulling out troops from 2011 to 2014. The aggregate sum was paid in 2010 and 2011. The absolute guide paid in 2010 and 2011 was $ 11 billion and $ 13 billion, individually, and the complete yearly guide guaranteed for 2012-2016 was $ 8 billion. Compare to 2011 and 2012 ($ 12 billion), foreign aid have fallen by around 33%. Vulnerability about uncertain future of donor countries regarding Afghanistan has great effects on financial movement and the business climate (Cordesman, A. H., Gold, B., and Hess, A., 2013).

The Hypothetical System of this investigation is a delicate state hypothesis. The delicate state hypothesis received here points out that nations like Afghanistan are not just fizzling regarding the human file ye. In addition, they need foreign aid to influence their economic growth. The hypothesis give the system to evaluate the observational aftereffects of this investigation by considering Afghanistan's financial framework advancement, agriculture freedom, instruction expansion, macroeconomics prospering, through the worldwide donor associations' assistors.

Notwithstanding, the USG is one of the top five donors in the history of Afghanistan. After directly interference of the USG in Afghanistan, it paved the

ground for other donor countries to invest and help in this war-torn country. US Organization for economic developments, which is in short USAID, and is an office of the public authority of the government which takes orders from US Congress and supervised by an examiner general of office. An extraordinary auditor general for Afghanistan reconstruction (SIGAR) administered and thought about the reproduction in Afghanistan. The USAID and the World Bank gloat about their triumphs. USAID investigates the data of changing numerous networks in Afghanistan with additional development of such framework, clean water, schools, and medical services (USAID, 2021).

It is of interest to know, coupled with all shortcomings and lack of a well-organized system in Afghanistan, whether foreign aid has influenced the economic growth of Afghanistan or not? This study aims to develop an overarching framework to investigate the determinants of ODA in Afghanistan, which leads to analyzing the impacts of foreign aid on economic growth of Afghanistan. The main advantage of the method used in this study compared to the traditional method is widely applicable and near to the fact.

Findings of this study revealed that there is a negative relationship between foreign aid (explanatory variable) and GDP (dependent variable). One percent an increase at the foreign aid level negatively affects the GDP growth by 33.20% in the short run. In the long run, a one percent increase at the foreign aid level decreases the level of GDP by 12.21%, which is contradict with theoretical and general expectation. Furthermore, the research found out that the best option for Afghanistan is to reduce its dependence on foreign assistance in general and accelerate and forward internal economic growth to promote sustainable development. Above all, the novelty of this study is that fully focuses and presents the first inclusive evaluation of the impact of foreign aid on Afghanistan's economic growth.

This study is organized into three chapters. Chapter one provides inclusive foreground about the subject; chapter two is divided into three parts: part one covers benefactor’s National interests in the context of history; part two is investigated the donors’ political strategies towards Afghanistan and the region, and part three provides a comprehensive study of the economic outlook of Afghanistan; finally in the third

chapter, this study provides an inclusive analysis of foreign aid on economic growth of Afghanistan, comprehensive review of literature, model determination and methodology as well as the analysis results and its interpretation, evaluation of the analysis results, and conclusion.

CHAPTER ONE

1. FOREGROUND

Afghanistan holds a background marked by severe level of decentralization and protection from unfamiliar vanquishing and occupation. Some have named a lot it the "memorial park of domains." From the third to the eighth century, A.D., Buddhism was the decision religion in Afghanistan.

1.1. From Early History to the Nineteenth Century

Toward the finish of the seventh century, Islam extended in Afghanistan when Middle Easterner interlopers from the Umayyad Line crushed and put a stop to the Persian domain of the Sassanians. In the tenth century, Muslim pioneers called Samanids, from Bukhara (today which is called UZBEKISTAN), extended their impact into Afghanistan. During the standard of Ghaznavids in the eleventh century, Afghanistan changed over to Islam. At that point, they administrate the principal huge Islamic realm situated in what is correct now called the Ghazni area of Afghanistan.

In 1504, Babur, a descendent of the champions Tamerlane and Genghis Khan, took the order of Kabul and afterward locomote onto India, setting up and starting the Mughal Domain. (Babur is covered in the Babur Nurseries complex in Kabul, which has been remodeling with the assistance of the Agha Khan Establishment.) All through the sixteenth and seventeenth hundreds of years, Afghanistan was constrained by the Mughal Domain and the Safavid Tradition of Persia (what is currently called Iran), with the Safavids generally limiting Herat and western Afghanistan, and the Mughals running Kabul and the east. In 1747, a government-administered by ethnic Pashtuns was set up by Ahmad Shah Durrani, who was a senior official of Nadir Shah Armed force, the pioneer and leader of Persia. When the pioneer nadir shah was killed, the Persian guideline over Afghanistan was debilitated. In 1826, a solid and prevailing ruler, Dost Muhammad Khan, vanquished Kabul and framed worries among England that the Afghans were compromising England's command over India; that dread drove England to choice of interceding in Afghanistan in 1838, beginning the primary Somewhat English Afghan conflict in (1838-1842). Around the entirety of the 4500 English powers get executed around there, which wound up with a last English stand

Gandamack. The second Somewhat English Afghan conflict happened during 1878-1880.

1.1.1. Mid-twentieth Century and Cold War Era

The (Third Somewhat English Afghan Conflict) was crushed by lord Amanullah khan (1919-1929). He dispatched attacks on English powers in Afghanistan not long after taking force and won total autonomy from England as perceived in the Deal of Rawalpindi (August 8, 1919). He was assessed as a mainstream modernizer directing a state in which all ethnic minorities took an interest. He was prevailing by Ruler Mohammad Nadir Shah (1929-1933), and afterward by Lord Mohammad Zahir Shah. Zahir Shah's rule and occupant (1933-1973) is celebrated affectionately by practically all more seasoned Afghans for carrying out a constitution in 1964 that set up a public governing body and advancing and thinking about opportunities for ladies, including dropping a necessity that they cover their face and hair (That Is Called Hijab And Chadari). In any case, conceivably accepting is portraying that he could confine Soviet help for Socialist groups in Afghanistan, Zahir Shah likewise went into a glorious political and arms buy a relationship with the Soviet Association. The Soviets fired up building huge framework projects in Afghanistan during Zahir Shah's administering, for example, the north-south Salang Pass/Passage and Bagram runway. He additionally acknowledged rural and other amplification help from Unites States. Similarly, the field was watched by nearby ancestral militaries called "Harbaki" during the Lord's administration.

Afghanistan's slide into shakiness and war started during the 1970s, and the principal reason was the point at which they went against Socialist Coalition and Islamic developments became stronger. Zahir Shah was ousted by his cousin, Mohammad Daoud, a military chief who settled fascism with solid-state inclusion in the economy while accepting clinical treatment in Italy. Daoud was toppled and slaughtered in April 1978 by Afghanistan's Leftist alliance individuals (PDPA, Socialist coalition) military officials under the main of two PDPA (Khalq gathering) pioneers, Hafizullah Amin and Nur Mohammad Taraki, in what is known as the Saur (April) Unrest. Taraki became president, yet he was uprooted in September 1979 by Amin. The two chiefs covered their force from rustic ethnic Pashtuns. They attempted to encourage extremist communist change on traditional society, mostly by re-

overseeing land and to choose, and bringing more women into government. In this period, the Islamic gatherings went against such moves to the endeavors at quick modernization. The Soviet Association troops entered Afghanistan on December 27, 1979, to forestall a capture of force by the Islamic local armies and powers, otherwise called the "Mujahidin" (Islamic contenders). Upon their attack, the Soviets supplanted Amin with another PDPA lead representative perceived as flexible, Babrak Karmal (Parcham Gathering of the PDPA), who was essential for the 1978 PDPA mixture yet was ousted by Taraki and Amin (Katzman, K. 2010).

Practically around 120,000 soviet occupation powers were always unable to conciliate the remote spaces of the country. in that time, the mujahedin volunteer armies were profiting from U.S. weapons and assistances, given through the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in participation with the Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI) directorate of Pakistan. Also, a few gatherings were arranging and planning mujahedin in mid-1989, particularly a gathering Peshawar-based framed "Afghan Break Government" (AIG). The seven party in control were Sibghatullah Mojaddedi; Gulbuddin Hikmatyar; Burhanuddin Rabbani; Mohammad Nabi Mohammadi; Yunus Khalis; Abd-I-Rab Rasul Sayyaf; and Pir Gaylani. Mohammadi and Khalis have kicked the bucket lately of common causes; however, the others are dynamic. A large portion of those mujahedin chiefs have a critical part in the current government; others, like Hikmatyar, battle it. The mujahedin weaponry involves and contains the U.S. -provided versatile shoulder-discharged enemy of airplane frameworks called "Stingers," which demonstrated much power against Soviet airplanes. In 1985, after a significant discussion, the US chose to give these weapons to the mujahedin inside the Reagan Organization and some in congress about whether they could be utilized adequately and whether doing so would hurt more extensive U.S.- Soviet relations. The mujahedin additionally put away and shrouded weaponry on an enormous size of normal and synthetic passages and caverns all through Afghanistan. At first, as a result of the intensity and adequacy of the Stinger in destroying Soviet helicopters and fixed-wing airplane, the Soviet Association's misfortunes rose—around 13,400 Soviet troopers were executed in the conflict against mujahedin civilian armies, as indicated by Soviet figures—turning Soviet homegrown assessment against the conflict. In 1986, after the reformist Mikhail Gorbachev became a pioneer, the Soviet Associations

supplanted Karmal with the overseer of Afghan insight, Najibullah Ahmedzai (known by his first name). Najibullah was from the Ghilzai Pashtun clan and was one of the wonderful individuals from the Parcham group of the PDPA. A few Afghans say that his overseeing style was praiseworthy in certain angles, specifically, his arrangement of a head administrator (King Ali Keshtmand and others) to deal with managerial obligations and disperse power.

1.1.2. From Cold Conflict to Battle on Fear

It has been consistently hard to appraise the heritages, ends, and ramifications of the conflict in which the donor countries have been included. Different reasons, notwithstanding, this is unimaginable with the conflicts on dread in Afghanistan and Iraq. Obviously, from numerous points of view, The Second Great War make ready for the creating dramatization of the 20th century; the domains of the Romanovs in Russia, the Hohenzollerns in Prussia, the footrests in turkey, and the Hapsburgs of Austria-Hungary were crushed and thump brought down by the conflict. New advancements, the "defiance of the military issues," delayed the conflict and made it more ruinous, disastrous, and harmful than the past wars. The end of the conflict stopped and stopped the battling and executing, yet it didn't carry harmony to the world. Woodrow Wilson endeavors to set off another framework and company for overseeing power in global relations. The country's association floundered and in the long run, fizzled due to some degree to the refusal of the US to join together and join the new worldwide associations (Petraeus, 1987: 104).

Following The Second Great War the pernicious truce added to the beginning of the overall sadness and the clearing out of the worldwide economy and the expansion of excessive inflation, which consistently, expanded the franticness that prepared individuals of quite possibly the most created and progressed nations on the planet, Germany, to be changed to a hardly normal, bigoted neurotic "a kind of individual who has a fanatical craving of force", Adolf Hitler. From (1914-1945), the second thirty years of a war wound up with the explosion and exploding of the most dangerous and pulverizing weapons at any point imagined over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The convention of atomic prevention was created in the shadow of the atomic mushroom cloud, which despite the expectation of many, coming about in the "long harmony" of the virus war. The farsighted projects of the Marshall Plan, which

was beneficial to atomic discouragement, empowered the triumphant and vanquished nations of Europe to revamp and create, helping to the solidness and strong and union of the western union of popularity based, entrepreneur states (Caldwell, 2010: 3).

The virus battle between the U.S. and the Soviet Association ruled the consideration of policymakers, scholastics, examiners, and individuals from the general population for over four-decade. The U.S. cold conflict strategy, consequently, gave a basic condition for knowing and acknowledging international strategy: socialists were awful, and enemies of socialists were acceptable. One didn't have to realize who is the head of whom socialist country or even where a specific socialist nation was; the significant thing was whether it was a socialist country or a piece of it, as it was known during the virus war, the Free world (Petraeus, 1987: 104).

The fundamental and focal motivation behind the American virus war strategy was control of spreading socialist impact all through the world. For seeking after this objective, the U.S. included both a bi-and multilateral coalition with numerous non-communist nations, the critical and significant of which was the North Atlantic Deal Association (NATO). In June 1950, when South Korea was assaulted by North Korea, the U.S. partner, the US and the Assembled Countries reacted by sending troops. This can be expected as the principal present-day, restricted conflict in which the U.S. is crucial for it. Undoubtedly, even the present conflict has not been officially finished; just a truce exists. In the completion of time, at last, around 36,000 American soldiers were killed in the Korean Conflict states (Caldwell, 2010: 4).

Despite accepting notices from numerous quarters, the U.S. held a significant part in Asian nations' conflict during the virus war, Vietnam, and albeit the stalemated finish of the Korean Conflict was baffling to Americans, the disappointment of the Vietnam War was considerably more awful. Up until the time, the conflict in Vietnam had been "America's longest conflict", and was the first since forever war that the US had been fizzled at. The finish of war had different ramifications. At last, above 58,000 Americans got slaughtered in the conflict, which was exorbitant in both financial and human terms: it in a real sense and allegorically broke the American military. Fixing the calamities of war required over ten years to be finished. Furthermore it influenced, as everything wars do, the way that Americans sorted out the conflict. To numerous

individuals, the Vietnam War mirrored that the U.S. ought not to mediate in unfamiliar struggles in practically any conditions. The conflict in the depiction of general David Petraeus, who scribble brought down his doctoral exposition on the exercises of the conflict, was "permanently carved in the personalities" of the individuals who had been associated with the conflict (Petraeus, 1987: 104).

Over forty years after the fact, the internal pressing factors and endeavors of socialism, all the more unexpectedly, the different things that Marx would have called the "inward inconsistencies" of industrialist nations, completed in authentic low-class unrests, with the breakdown of the berlin divider in November 1989 pursued by the deterioration of the world's first socialist express, the soviet association in December 1991. Comprising these two occasions, around, the four-and-a-half long term cold conflict way to deal with the end, and all the arrangement experts and scholastics mixed and rivaled each other to examine another worldview for communicating and endorsing the following the U.S. system for managing the remainder of the world. Every one of these new methodologies included Francis Fukuyama's "End of History," Samuel Huntington's "Clash of Civilization," Kenneth's three-step dance's "Neo-Authenticity," Robert Keohane's, and Joseph Nye's "Neo-Progressivism," and different methodologies as well. Even though every one of these methodologies had its asvocates, none of them acquired larger part support. Generally, the union and strength-lost period of the cold war was natural for what it was not, in particular the cold war. The new stage was lables the post-cold conflict, in any case, there was no agreement on what that meant (Petraeus, 1987: 104).

1.1.3. The U.S. and Islamic Nations

The approaches of the US towards Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq cannot be considered without checking on more extensive American contributions with other Islamic nations, including the more noteworthy Center East. This is a fast evenhanded about which numerous articles and books have been composed. The U.S. has been managing Islamic nations since its establishment; the main country that perceived the U.S .as an autonomous nation, was Morocco in 1777. The restatement of the exchange of the U.S. with Islamic nations is explained. It gives the fundamental shapes of the setting of the U.S. arrangements toward Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq. Similarly, as one cannot catch American arrangements toward Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq until

an agreement and fathoming of U.S. connections with singular Muslim nations and the Islamic world, all in all, developing Muslims inside non-Islamic nations, one cannot fathom the U.S. approaches towards the soviet association, the republic of china's kin, and eastern Europe from 1947 through 1991 without a comprehension of U.S. cold conflict strategy (Fetzer and Christopher Soper, 2005).

The U.S. generally didn't have any cohesive and coherent strategic plan towards the Muslim nations. Therefore, its advantage was neither compromised nor in question. With the extreme Islamism appearance, American interests are obviously in question. The U.S. has needed to interface with this test. The main point at the issue of the U.S. Center Eastern approach, and dynamically U.S. relations with the Muslim world probably, is the Middle Easterner Israel relationship. Some have battled that contention in the Center East and South Asia would die down if the Middle Easterner Israeli issue were settled (whatever that would mean). Others accept that the center of the Bedouin Israeli clash is the Palestinian issue, and once settled, struggle in the district would be away wonderfully. Conviction bad form is the focal worth of the Muslims consequently, Muslims have to compare confidence in battling shamefulness again. Demonstrating their lethal translation of the worth of equity and how to look after it, Islamists require a finish to Bedouin Israeli squabble or even the end of Israel; in any case, it doesn't appear to be that either impossible chance, regardless of whether affected, would lessen illegal intimidation or requests for the total withdrawal of the U.S. from the locale (Fetzer and Christopher Soper, 2005).

From 1979 to the extremist, political Islamists significantly arose on the world scene and affected world legislative issues. Even though Islamists have a few contrasts, by and large, they generally were westernization against, and particularly western thoughts of democratization, globalization, and secularization of society. The contradictory vision of certain Islamists on the west and saw wrongs and required the foundation of another caliphate (Caldwell, 2010: 25).

1.1.4. Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the U.S.

For a long time now, Afghanistan and Pakistan have been connected differently. As Stephen Philip Cohen has referenced, "Any comprehensive and exhaustive approach toward Pakistan should likewise address Pakistan's relationship

with Afghanistan. Every two governments have a grounded, respected and complex relationship, which took an uncommon turn when American powers eliminated the Taliban system with Pakistan's reluctant help" (Cohen, 2004: 45). General David Petraeus has specified, "One cannot sufficiently address the difficulties in Afghanistan without adding Pakistan into the condition" (Petraeus, 2009: 48).

Educator Adam Roberts one of the regarded people of Oxford College, has indicated, "Allowed the insoluble association among Afghanistan and Pakistan, any approach in regard of the one must be outlined considering its consequences for the other." David Kilcullen, a counterinsurgency master, has recognized, "Afghanistan is one auditorium in an enormous conflict with transnational takfiri psychological warfare… ", for example, Weave Woodward, a columnist said, President Obama noted in late 2009, "we need to clarify to individuals that the disease is in Pakistan." (Barack Obama cited by Bounce Woodward, Obama's Conflicts (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2010).

Throughout the Taliban administration, Afghanistan was the country that prepared safe houses and resistance to al Qaeda and empowered its members to travel an expected 60,000 fear-based oppressors. Appropriately to the 9/11 assault, al Qaeda and the 9/11 assaults had Afghanistan as a hatchery. In May 1998, six atomic blasts were detonated by Pakistan. Accordingly, it is exhibiting that it had atomic weapons and outfitted to the improvement of the U.S. objective, to specify a few words structure Previous President Crevasse Q. Bramble, "to keeping the world's most dangerous weapons out of the hand of the world's most risky fear-based oppressors for a long time now, Afghanistan and Pakistan have been connected differently, and as Stephen Philip Cohen has referenced, "Any comprehensive and extensive strategy toward Pakistan should likewise address Pakistan's relationship with Afghanistan. Every two governments have a grounded, respected and complex relationship, which took an outstanding turn when American powers eliminated the Taliban system with Pakistan's reluctant help" (Cohen, 2004: 45). General David Petraeus has designated, "One can't satisfactorily address the difficulties in Afghanistan without adding Pakistan into the condition" (Petraeus, 2009: 48).

1.2. Afghanistan: The Cockpit of Asia

Like Pakistan, Afghanistan has a great geographic position and has firmly impacted its set of experiences. Perhaps the most regarded antiquarian of the 20th century, Arnold Toynbee, exhibited this as, "Afghanistan has been deluged with history and been crushed by it" (Toynbee, 1961: 131). On the most punctual occasions, many accepted that Afghanistan was situated in the focal point of the world. As master Curzon brought it up, "the cockpit of Asia," and the renowned Indian artist Muhammad Iqbal referenced it as "the core of Asia." Proof of human residence have found by the archeologists in the locale tracing back to 3,000 B.C. situated on the shipping lanes between the center east and south Asia, Afghanistan turned into the focal point of interest and action for an attack, and trespassers of Afghanistan comprised of English, Sikhs, Mughals, Persians, Mongols, Macedonians, soviet, and Americans (Kilcullen, 2009: 44).

In 329 B.C., Afghanistan, Focal Asia, and India were vanquished by alexander the extraordinary. In A.D. The prophet Muhammad went to a brought Islam into the area. In A.D. 645 the Islam was presented by Middle Easterners around there. From 877 to 999, the region was heavily influenced by Persia, and in 1219 assault of Changiz khan happened. In 1222 Herat was vanquished and viewed as the supporting Afghanistan's set of experiences and human advancement." In the referenced assault, changes khan spread 40 of 160,000 inhabitants of Herat (Ahmad Rashid, 2001: 37).

In 1383 Timor, the locale was vanquished and involved by Timor (which is likewise called Tamerlane in the west). The Moghul's khan ruler Babur (who was a descendent of Changiz Khan) attacked from the place that is known for what is today called Iran and went to Kabul and caught it the head back to Kandahar and brought and presented the components of Persian culture into Afghanistan in the sixteenth century. At that point in the nineteenth, Extraordinary England attacked Afghanistan multiple times to dominate and do a solid mission of overcoming Russian soldiers to stop the development of Russian impact around there. The primary Old English Afghan conflict proceeded from 1839-1842 and was deduced in a shocking loss for England. English powers were diminished from 16,000 to 1 in their retreat, and William Braydon, the sole survivor, referenced this, and "this was a horrendous walk,

the fire adversary unremitting and tally of men and officials, even not knowing where they were going for snow-visual deficiency, were cut up (Jones, 2009: 7).

In the conflict years, john Lawrence, the English chose to follow a strategy of "mind-blowing latency" concerning Afghanistan, at the suggestion of the emissary of India, in the year 1867, Mr. Lawrence reported that "to attempt to control such a group is to court mishap and catastrophe. He will revolt the second he suffers a heart attack (Bering, 2009: 96). Accordingly, Afghanistan was a condition of cushion between the Russian-and English controlled realms because of a settlement endorsed by England and Russia; in this way, the arrangement was disregarded by Russia by sending a mission to Kabul in 1873. Then again, advertisement expeditionary power of around 33,000 warriors of England entered Afghanistan to get critical mountain passes, including the Khyber Pass, which Afghanistan and Pakistan could without much of a stretch be associated by. After numerous long stretches of battling with exceptionally muddled outcomes, the English powers pulled out in 1880. An English trooper who had been serving in Afghanistan in the hour of war referenced "the limit trouble in controlling a good whipping to mountain-reared individuals who have an always-open entryway behind them (Cited on the same page).

Following the breakdown and debacle of the Romanov tradition in Russian, English powers assaulted Afghanistan toward the finish of The Second Great War and getting going the third Old English Afghan conflict. Most importantly, in August 1991, the Rawalpindi arrangement was endorsed by England and Afghanistan, conceding freedom of Afghanistan later in that referenced year. As writer Ahmed Rashid has brought up, "the English made three endeavors to vanquish and assume responsibility for Afghanistan until they understood that recalcitrant Afghans can be purchased more effectively than battled (Caldwell, 2011: 50).

There is some proof to propose that this was a decent exercise that the U.S. when it paid Sunni extremists named the "Children of Iraq", would later consider in its control of Iraq. Thusly, governmental issues in Afghanistan appear the ethnic divisions and fights inside the country. In this season of war, the lion's share measure of the gathering of individuals, establishing 42% of the populace, tallies of Pashtuns. While the second vast lion's share of individuals in Afghanistan is Tajiks and different

identities like Hazaras, Uzbeks go to 9, notwithstanding the more modest measure of Aimaks, Balochs, and Turkmen. The previously mentioned nationalities are circulated geologically. A tremendous lion's share of Pashtuns live in the south of Hindu Kush (the 500-mile mountain range that disperses over northwestern Pakistan to eastern and focal Pakistan) and comprising some ethnic Persian-talking gatherings. Tajiks and Hazaras ethnics live in the Hindu Kush region, and Persian and Turkish ethnic gathering express at the north of the Hindu Kush (Caldwell, 2011: 50).

By and large talking, generally, on the primary decade of freedom, the leader of Afghanistan was Pashtun, "Amanullah khan", who, as per Louis Dupree, "struck at the foundations of preservationists Islam by eliminating the shroud from ladies, by opening co-instructive schools, and by endeavoring to powers all Afghans in Kabul to wear western dress. Mahmud bone structures, one of the lord's counselors, referenced, "Amanullah has assembled a delightful landmark without an establishment." It will tumble down when taking out one block (Cited on the same page, 477).

In 1929, a Tajik, named Habibullah Kalakani, assumed control over the public authority. Therefore, his standard just went on for a very long time, and Ruler Muhammad Nadir Shah ousted him. So at that point, he controlled from the time of 1929 to 1933. Therefore, when he was killed and toppled and supplanted by Ruler Muhammad Zahir Shah, "who represented from as a last truly lord of Afghanistan", and the seat was under his hand for a very long time. That being said, as the regarded master on Afghanistan, Louis Dupree, brought up, "Lord Muhammad Zahir shah ruled, however, didn't control for a very long time, by the by, his uncles, who had befitted Islamic social examples, ruled and served (On the same page., p. 477).

It has been exhibited that, after this, Muhammad Daoud khan "Zahir shah's cousin, assumed responsibility for Afghanistan, and ruler Zahir shah invited his tutelage. Under Daoud's control, Afghanistan and Pakistan relations deteriorated. In the present circumstance, without a doubt, monetary and conciliatory relations were cut off. There is some proof that, in the spring of 1963, president Daoud khan was acquiescence by ruler Zahir shah. In conclusion, the lord came to manage just as rule Afghanistan, following thirty years. Very little only fourteen days after president Daoud's renunciation, the board of trustees was asked to have a constitution composed.

By the spring of 1964 another constitution had been recorded (Nyrop and eds, 1986: 63).

A Loya Jirga was gathered by the lord, it was a kind of meeting of the individuals from the public get together, the senate, the established commissions, and the High Court. On September 20, 1964, the 452 individuals from Loya Jirga had marked the new constitution. As Dr. Joseph Collins has referenced that the marking of what had been talked about on the 1964 panel denoted that, "the brilliant age for afghan administration. It was the best division of the 20th century and Afghanistan held onto a brilliant possibility. Guaranteeing the securing of the constitution, the political arrangement of the Afghan government remained among government and majority rules system, clearly, a lot nearer to the last mentioned. In the 1969-1973 period, the Afghanistan parliament became "lazy and stopped", and in 1973 president Daoud, by having military help, organized a rebellion and took the force leveled out while the ruler was abroad for clinical treatment (Caldwell, 2011: 52).

In April 1978, the Daoud's nonmilitary personnel government was toppled by the extreme liberal in a fierce overthrow, in like manner, Dupree was described as "more Groucho than Karl." In no time, a favorable socialist pioneer and a pioneer who had get upheld from the soviets association named Nur Muhammad Taraki and appeared as the most grounded pioneer in Kabul. A visit which had been held in Moscow, Nur Muhammad Taraki was told and requested that he should discard and remove his subordinate, the previous unfamiliar pastor Hafizullah Amin; it is conceivable that Amin got some answers concerning the plot against him, reversed the situation, it has been shown that, the Taraki got executed by Amin in an upset in September 1979. The defeat of the public authority of Taraki was called by strict fundamentalists, and they were satisfied with Taraki's defeat and passing (Caldwell, 2011: 52).

With the around 20% populace of Soviet Association including Muslims, and, with the spread of Islamic fundamentalism, the ramifications of these advancements became progressively worried of soviet pioneers for their country. Similarly, they needed an Afghan chief who might serve to their longings and control the development of and spread of Islamic radicalism. Skyline had a perilous turn of events. In November 1979, the ayatollah Khomeini assumed responsibility for the public authority of Iran

and reprimanded the soviets for intruding on Iran's homegrown governmental issues. Ayatollah Shariatmadar, one of the significant figures of the Iranian watchman, openly supported warriors of Afghan opposition who went against the soviet-upheld Taraki system. In November 1979, a gathering of revolutionary Islamists assumed responsibility for the terrific mosque in mecca, the U.S. international haven got a crowd assaulted and consumed in Islamabad, and the government office of America in Libya was assaulted and consumed (Caldwell, 2011: 53).

1.3. The Development Terrorism, 1991–2001

Psychological oppression is as old and recorded the mankind's set of experiences and is, because, not another wonder an excessive amount of a greater amount of the world. The U.S. was attacked by a terrorism on September 11, 2001, hence, were devastatingly unrepeatable and special for all Americans. Teacher Walter alcohol has explained psychological warfare as "the ill-conceived utilization of the power to accomplish a political target when blameless individuals are focused on. Expert of RAND partnership Brian Jenkins has clarified it as "the utilization or compromised utilization of power intended to achieve a political change (Jenkins, 1991: 5). As a rule, it has been demonstrated that the U.S. government has clarified illegal intimidation as "planned, politically persuaded savagery executed against noncombatant focuses by sub-public gatherings or covert specialists, generally proposed to impact a group of people" (Caldwell, 2011: 71). States or no state entertainers may support or sustain terrorism. The primary concern that recognized the contemporary age from past periods is the development in number and lethality of the last sort of illegal intimidation (Caldwell, 2011: 71).

1.3.1. Terrorism in History

Death is a psychological oppressor technique, and "professional killer" in Middle Easterner word reference signifies, "the devotee of Hassan I-Sabbah," who could not slaughter his political adversaries. By arising the cutting edge country states to following the thirty years of battle from 1618 to 1648, accordingly, political pioneers dismissed state-upheld psychological oppression and death. And they needed to be secured themselves if for no other explanation. In any case, most importantly, over the long run, the terroristic strategy had been utilized by states against both their populace and different nations (Thomas, 2000: 33). Generally, customarily the most

widely recognized and deadly variation of psychological warfare was state-supported illegal intimidation. It is conceivable that using fear as a way to accomplish their objectives by people and no state gatherings. There the non-state fear monger is partitioned into a few kinds of psychological militants. To show this, communist progressives, ethnic identities, agitators, strictly persuaded gatherings, obsessive people and gatherings, and extremist and political developments, especially neo-fundamentalists. Various Muslim masterminds had some clarification expounded on jihad (blessed conflict), and the utilization of ruthlessness, comprising illegal intimidation (Caldwell, 2011: 71).

Because of this, numerous history specialists indistinguishably, date the divulgence of current psychological warfare to the 1968 capturing of an Israeli el al carrier by George Habash's mainstream front for the autonomy of Palestine. A few quantities of other terroristic acts executed by both state and non-state entertainers had followed this occasion. In November 1979, the mixture of the American government office in Tehran was an enormous pike of a critical occasion in the advancement of terrorism. Thus at that point, the U.S. government had freely recognized seven conditions of supporting illegal intimidation, as an outline, Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria. Following its buyout of Afghanistan in 1996, the public authority of the Taliban had been added to the rundown. Likewise in November of 2010, the rundown was comprised of Cuba, Iran, Sudan, and Syria (Caldwell, 2011: 71).

In the 1980s and 1990s, numerous 666 American residents passed on from global terrorism. During the notice, many years, a sum of 190 American residents have kicked the bucket because of illegal intimidation locally for a sum of 856 fatalities. From around all ethnicities had a significantly higher pace of death. There is some proof as well, 7132 were got executed, and 31,000 were injured. That being said, all the above could be grand setbacks, specifically, for every one of those families influenced by the misfortunes; then again, these misfortunes and passing’s ease up in contrast with fatalities from different causes. As a delineation, throughout this period, a normal of 40,000 Americans got executed each year in an auto collision, he can be seen, it was regularly for Americans to be struck by lightning, or pass on from a honey

bee sting, or be suffocate in baths separated from to get murdered by a fear monger in this time of history (In the same place, 2004: 5).

During the 1990s, be that as it may, the number of fear-monger occasions indeed declined as the statistics 484 in the year (1991), 343 in (1992), 360 in (1993), 353 in (1994), 278 in (1995) and 250 in the time of (1996) indicated (Hoffman, 1999: 11). Following Paul's column, vice president of the counterterrorism place, and a previous CIA official, the fear-based oppressors in this period were predominately "youthful grown-up guys" empty and under-busy with helpless possibilities for monetary broadening or headway through authentic, approved, and allowed work. Combined with, roughly the entirety of the psychological militants of this age had less conventional training and were not hitched (Caldwell, 2011: 87).

The psychological oppressor occurrences of the 1980s and 1990s were reacted to by the U.S. government by embracing the methodology of law authorization to managing the issue. In particular, the construction of the U.S. government strategy depended on the accompanying standards: (1) neither concession nor arrangements ought to be made with psychological militants. (2) Culprits of terroristic acts should be captured and raised to equity. (3) State supporters of psychological warfare should be disengaged and constrained to change their conduct, and (4) capacities of those nations which are in the work of counterterrorist with the U.S. should be improved (U.S. department of state, 2000: 2).

1.3.2. The Bush Doctrine

The American international strategy creators can be recognized and distinguished generally as fundamentally expansive reach theoretical masterminds or impromptu issue solvers. The solitary president in American history to have acquired a Ph.D. "Woodrow Wilson", imagined another method of overseeing power in global relations, which required the substitution of the force balance framework by an aggregate security framework administered by another worldwide association, the public alliance. Expressing to some degree on the terrific plan of Wilson for world request, franklin Roosevelt once again introduced the aggregate security thought, however, supported by the five triumphant partners of The Second Great War on security loft's committee; every one of each force would reserve the option to reject

any proposition which preceding the board. In many years, the most acclaimed political researcher Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski endeavored to start and dispatch different calculated structures for circulating with worldwide relations of the U.S. (Caldwell, 1983: 106).

We have seen that rather than creating and executing unique, and reasonable plans for the international strategy of America, another specially appointed methodology was embraced by U.S. policymakers to manage any emerging issue. This methodology had a trademark period of the lawyerlike way to deal with management issues and can be found in the manner which lawyers who became secretaries of state-Dignitary Acheson, john cultivate Dulles, Cyrus Vance, warren Christopher, and Hillary Clinton-moves toward their positions. The way that the referenced methodology worked was to manage issues, in the present circumstance, dependent upon the situation and was task-arranged. The methodology was excessively embraced by the individuals who had served in the military or government. There is some proof in the way that Alexander Haig, Lawrence Eagleburger, and Colin Powell managed issues while filling in as secretary of state (Caldwell, 2010: 91). Once experienced with the existential notice and final offer to the US by psychological militants on September 11. 2001, consultants of President George w. hedge and himself needed to put on choose what is the best and intelligent approach to manage this new danger.

1.4. U.S. Relations with Afghanistan

Afghanistan has a significant job as an accomplice of the US in counterterrorism, arising with the U.S. to put an end and take out al-Qaeda, ISIS-Khorasan which is additionally natural as (ISIS-K) and their associates in Afghanistan. To fortify Afghanistan's abilities as an accomplice and to overhaul and improve the method of living and way of life of Afghan individuals, the U.S. administration puts assets in Afghanistan to assist Afghanistan with improving its administration, organizations, security, and economy. The essential organization arrangement (SPA) depends on the solid respective association between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the US of America endorsed in May 2012, which traces eminent financial and political responsibilities, just as by the Two-sided Security Arrangements (BSA) got endorsed in September 2014, which by and large portrays common security understandings. In July 2012, President Obama assigned Afghanistan a Significant

Non-Nato Partner (MNNA). In light of this, the South Asia Technique of president Trump's condition-based, set up in august 2017, endeavors to place in route conditions for a political interaction between the Taliban and the Afghan government that in the end prompts a nonaggression treaty and a completion highlight the contention in Afghanistan. The clearness of president trump at the mark of "military force alone won't end the conflict yet can set the conditions for a political interaction that prompts enduring harmony (U.S. Department of State, 2019).

1.4.1. Bilateral Economic Relations

In the aftermath of exchange and trade agreement between AFG and USG in 2004, fares from the US as a major donor country to AFG raised by 525%, from 150$ million in 2004 to 937$ million to 2017. Endeavors are ending up expanding the business environment, comprising of fortifying Afghanistan's exchange administrative and lawful structure to get and energize unfamiliar business and venture, suitable to invigorate besides exchange with the United States through exchange limit improvement. The way toward putting new, WTO-consistent enactment and approaches will take an extremely great part to improve Afghanistan's business environmental factors and exchange system, and give a worldwide legitimate base and skeleton that will help at a significant stretch Afghanistan's local combination (Also, U.S. Department of State, 2019).

1.4.2. Political Relations

Next in time, the disputable 2014 official political race in Afghanistan, the United States needed for and monetarily supported the United Nations review of the vote and helped intercede a political arrangement that, accordingly, deduced in the production of the National Unity Government. Political security and the popularity-based exchange of force in Afghanistan were a vital assignment on which the United States stays focused. Following a three-year enduring, the Afghan government held parliamentary decisions in October 2018. For September 2019, the following official political race is planned. Afghanistan's appointive organization change to hold convenient, solid, and straightforward races the United States focused on completely upholds endeavors.

1.5. Afghanistan's Membership in International Organizations

Afghanistan and the United States incorporated a few similar global associations, containing the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations, and the World Bank. Besides, Afghanistan is a Partner for Cooperation with the Organization for Cooperation and Security in Europe and become an individual from the World Trade Organization in 2016[1].

1.5.1. Afghanistan's Economic Overview

Despite refinements in life expectancy, livelihoods, and education since 2001, be that as it may, Afghanistan is as yet poor, landlocked, and incredibly reliant upon unfamiliar help. Right around, a big piece of the populace experiences a lack of lodging, clean water, clinical consideration, power, and occupations. The fragility, degradation, impotence of the administration, the lack of foundation and the difficulty of the Afghan government to extend the practice of law to all regions of the country present challenges for future financial development As a rule, even though Afghanistan doesn't have a standard way of life, and identifying with normalization, has the most reduced way of life on the planet? American troop's withdrawal has a critical impact upon Afghanistan's economy. Because of the reality, the economy has eased back, generally due to the withdrawal of roughly 100,000 unfamiliar military powers that had falsely swelled the country's financial development. In such a manner, the global-local area stays focused on their vow of more than $83 billion at ten benefactors' gatherings somewhere in the range of 2003 and 2016 to improve Afghanistan. In October 2016, the assisters swore an extra $3.8 billion being developed of help every year from 2017 to 2020 at the Brussels meeting. Even with this assistance, the Afghanistan government arrive at an acknowledgment of a few difficulties, including short income assortment, iron-deficient occupation creation, and undeniable degrees of debasement, helpless public base, and frail government limit(Central Intelligence Agency: The World Factbook, Economic Overview: 2018)[2].

[1] U.S. Department of State, 2019. Available in the following link https://www.state.gov/u-s-relations-with-afghanistan/#nav__primary-nav

[2] Available in the link below. https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/af.html /12.18.2018

1.5.2. An Overview of US Aid Mechanisms

US Agency for International Development, which is in short USAID, and is an office of the public authority of the government which takes orders from US Congress and directed by a controller general of office. An exceptional reviewer general for Afghanistan reproduction (SIGAR) supervised and thought about the recreation in Afghanistan. The USAID and the World Bank brag about their victories. USAID investigates the data of changing numerous networks in Afghanistan with additional development of such foundations, clean water, schools, and medical services. Most importantly, they have all the earmarks of being carrying financial backers to the urban areas to amass and expand organizations and lodgings, and even though there are numerous troubles with security issues, they don't focus on defilement or misrepresentation (Bataineh, 2017: 19).

In the year 2004, USAID created instruction and energy areas intend to develop schools, facilities, and framework put in aggregating all workers for hire. USAID giving an account of paid workers for hire to projects, a significant number of which were rarely finished, were misused or were finished inadequately. There were no such on-the-ground investigations exist, no continuation or notoriety, or upkeep designs in USAID plans in the long haul. With the coming closer official political race in the U.S. by 2007, a colossal push to get huge scope project operational, for example, the Tarakhil Power Plant in Kabul, additionally, the venture of the advanced education in 24 schools and colleges around the nation have been finished. A few groups considered expectation in the university framework as the individuals who head off to college can shape what's to come. The valid statement of view was that books and pens were mightier than the weapons of the Taliban.

' By the by 2010 both of undertakings were not reported fruitful. This investigation demonstrates that USAID denied analysis, as such the horrendous disappointment of the TPP also. Billions of dollars that have been used recklessly and with no reason ought to be a worry for all gathering chiefs included however specifically, the individuals who are liable for the Afghan public. Their interests and enduring unremittingly by consistently, at the same time, many steals and egotistically add to the propagation and continuation of a messed up framework. USAID was attempting to fight off claim and allegations of misrepresentation and unlawful

activities, thoughtless consumption, and the misappropriation of monetary collaboration through an expansion of assessments, both inside and outer; straightforwardness and clearness before the general population through online data sets; and work to carry verification to the US congress what tasks weren't less beneficial with effective results for the assigned cash (Bataineh, 2017: 20).

Even though undertakings and SIGAR produces were quarterly announced by the monitor general office, the issue is progressing. From the time of 2012 to 2016, the unfamiliar help straightforwardness and responsibility act was battered by the US Congress and it was at long last endorsed in 2016. The H.R. 3766 (114th congress) was authorized by President Obama on July 15, 2016: straightforwardness of unfamiliar help and obligation demonstration of 2016 to turn into a public law 114-191. The USAID got straightforwardly affected by this law, it made necessities for straightforwardness and responsibility increment. In addition, it can appear to be heavenly to cause accessible an outline of the United States armed forces to endeavor to enhance and address social and ethnic mistaken assumptions through the Human Terrain System program, or in shorts (HTS).

Separations among Afghans and the western effect and upsets altogether the help and the finish of social errors gives a lot of financing squanders. Most importantly, attempts utilizing the HTS program to connect the holes of culture have had blended outcomes, what has been said probably won't be genuine on account of its romanticized ideas, but since of inward grievances and debasements. Just as not all the US armed forces mostly invited the HTS incompletely because of the dubious methodology of endeavoring to utilize anthropologists and somewhat because of the HTS laborers being paid at the compensation grade level of officials in the US military (Bataineh, 2017: 21).

1.5.3. Reflections on Aid Efforts

While looking at political impacts concerning foreign assistance, a recorded viewpoint is vital. As a rule, we need a survey of the action that impacted degrees of help and strategies conveyance with other government help advocates by various sorts of superb government structures inside Afghanistan. Starting in 1996, when the Taliban system's shadow government hold onto the execution of the law for the

Afghanistan government, and caused the guide conveyance decrease (World Bank, 2005). Subsequently, unfamiliar help was a lump of the US counterinsurgency plan. At the end of the day, help was important for the U.S. military, or political activity is taken against the exercises of guerrillas or progressives of the Taliban. The arrangement used, as such, made pragmatic and viable to cut down the pace of neediness and improve the material conditions in spaces of the fight to diminishing the potential for counterinsurgency (US Army/Marine Corps, 2006).

The counterinsurgency procedure of 'Winning Hearts and Minds' was one of the objectives of the US inclusion in Afghanistan. Until this time, as a rule, "becoming tied up with" the American method of completing things was tangled by the hierarchical improvements of US methodologies, wherein the unjust conveyance of help was the result. For the enormous advancement undertakings, project workers and non-afghans acquired a colossal bit of the financing from hierarchical arranging. As an additional situation, starting in 2001, USAID help with most cases concentrated to the spaces with the best viciousness to disintegrate the Taliban from assuming control over the control of Afghanistan once more. The result was that the most ruined and denied of solidarity and authority areas with the least savagery got less aid since those locales were less key for the US as needs are (Bataineh, 2017: 30).

The essential undertaking for remaking, for example, power was tallied fundamental requirements and endeavors drove by USAID in Afghanistan, and huge scope projects were placed into impact for these Afghan aid projects. USAID likewise planned and fabricated the Tarakhil Power Plant (TPP) beginning in 2007 to make accessible power for the city of Kabul. Regardless, the expense of the diesel power plant was multiple times more prominent than those in Pakistan, and the yearly working expense around 280 million US dollars, which can be viewed as more than 33% of the yearly assessment incomes of Afghanistan. A long time later it was pointless and delivered no power because of the greater expense of the fuel diesel. The previous agent clergyman of energy and water, Mr. Juma Nawandish, described to a journalist that "all things being equal, he needed to build up the fields of gas in northern Afghanistan. In close by, lakes and waterways might have prepared and provided a lot less expensive hydropower." in any case, the congress arranged and subsidized the US projects each year in turn which caused divided destinations (Gall, 2008).

In the May of 2012, the "essential association understanding (SPA) get marked and demonstrated the US-Afghanistan relationship through 2024, however, help to subsidize still should be affirmed the new shaped SPA keeps on mirroring the hierarchical methodologies, which continues from the general to the specific in Afghanistan consistently. For instance, the ISAF (International Security Assistance Force) partnership acknowledges to underwrite and uphold the Afghan security powers; however, the SPA didn't show how. The congress was asked by the US organization in 2013 for financing and promoting to proceed with consistently, and the equivalent is valid for part provinces of NATO; however, there was not such an assurance the subsidizing and commitments would proceed. However, the SPA was a positive development as it brings to exist a more drawn-out period than the earlier balanced years arranging techniques for the Afghan conflict (Keller, 2011).

In 2012, ice stated that the arrangement ought to have the option to be characterized and have the option to be accomplished with assumptions since a long time ago runs achievement. Additionally, the 'exercise learned' application should be instructed to policymakers to change methodologies and the fate of US tasks in the state. Exclusively by scrutinizing these kinds of basic blemishes and deformities, could such help techniques have any assumptions for progress? It was also valuable to consider how successful guide programs were rehearsed. The National Solidarity Program (NSP) was a gigantic advancement program inside Afghanistan. It was contributed in US dollars and administered by the Afghan government. The NSP interaction of augmentation has depended on the mediation that zeroed in on the local area and town level drives (Beath, Christia, and Enikolopov, 2012: 9). The people group advancement committee assume liability for the guide conveyance which was situated in every town. The chambers had been chosen using a widespread vote using equivalent quantities of the two sexual orientations (Beath et al., 2012: 10).

The pragmatic execution of this development program started with the use of a $200 award for every family. The most extreme level of the town arrived at a measure of $60,000 to embrace the showed projects. The tasks typically centered on the improving, for example, street building, clean water arrangements, or channels working for water systems. The payment was likewise placed in commonsense and viable use to give instructing and preparing, containing education courses. The

assortment level of the Afghan government upheld the ventures, which has played a huge factor in the defeating of more than 29,000 towns exploit and benefits from the help (Beath et al., 2012, 11).

Continuously 212, the 29,000 activities have cost almost $1 billion, and the effects were quantifiably fruitful. Explores evaluated for those in partaking towns the view of the personal satisfaction. The respondents had shown and announced a more inspirational outlook of their ability of future and continuous financial states in correlation with towns that didn't take part and locked in. as per estimations put on training, moreover material upgrades and personal satisfaction, the ends were somewhere in the range of 12% and 17% more noteworthy for drawing in towns. It has also been imperative that the towns played out an all the more decidedly recognizing highlight mentalities towards the Afghan government and its offices. Advancement help had been exceptionally scrutinized for not being working pay for neighborhood individuals and fitting innovations (Beath et al., 2012, 15).

1.5.4. Role of USAID in Assistance and Encouragements

The maker of the United States Agency for International Developments (USAID) is President John Kennedy, in the unfamiliar help and consolations act in 1962 as a feature of the presidential branch, with the endorsement of US congress at program and distributions. Most importantly, to place this program in context, the first evenhanded of USAID was to reduce the affliction, inadequacy, and issue of destitution all through the non-industrial nations and later all through the contention zones. Finding support from international strategy direction from the president, state secretary, and the National Security Council, USAID had assumed a sublime part in the states like Iraq and Afghanistan war. The workplace of the unique overseer general for Afghanistan remaking had conduction of the reviews of USAID Afghanistan missions, or in SIGAR, which had been developed by congress and started to work on its work in 2009 (Bataineh, 2017: 24).

In (SIKA), one of SIGAR's report, steadiness is significant key regions programs on July 2013, orchestrated that for a very long time and asset of $47 million spent USAID had not acquired fundamental program targets in the hour of the revealing period, containing the entire of 2012 and the principal quarter of 2013.

USAID was responsible for delays in agreements and not having sufficient dispensing of subsidizing to nearby governments in every one of the four areas. Their debasement of payment and abuses. Even though the measure of cash which was put separated was appropriated to Academy for Educational Development (AED) contracts, many measures of the cash were not discounted to projects, which was in breaking terms of the understanding or as such disregarding United Nations conventions identified with debasement (Bataineh, 2017: 24).

The need and prerequisite for responsibility for payment are by and large perceived, and governing rules, specifically in regards to citizen cash as much as millions of dollars, should require responsibility at all levels. A succession of things of a similar responsibility is ideal that contains the accountable for the benefactors just as the beneficiaries. A generous number of ventures for USAID are related to cash devouring foundation projects as such arrangements for force and street development. In a progression of administration and authority, the NGOs and constrictors accepting the guide should reply to USAID, which is liable for proclaiming the circumstance to the US government. In this kind of arrangement, the US government has an obligation to the US citizens, whose charge dollars are giving and make accessible the help financing (Groves and Hinton, 2013: 25; Scott, Mcloughlin, and Marquette, 2009: 510; Wenar, 2006: 2).

Generally, USAID and the pentagon help establishment in Afghanistan don't appear to meet the vowed mission focuses on reducing and lessening neediness. Accordingly, Sandefur (2012) passes on determining data and guidance that: "Three focuses are effectively recognizable: 1. most unfortunate regions have the least pace of viciousness. 2. Most unfortunate territories get the least help. 3. Precarious territories have enormous progressions of help where the predefined condition of development and advancement are sketchy." This shows a conspicuous need for the US to consider and start to manage, at the end of the day, to address the Taliban instead of comprehensive and far-reaching compassionate help. In disparity, help cash passed on and led through the Afghan government-like the considerably more praised public fortitude, at the end of the day, public unanimity or shared help inside a gathering with a typical premium program-is, on a fundamental level, a significant number of impartially conveyed across areas and locale. Sandefur (2012) that help spotlight ought

to be on regions where the security and administration situation takes into consideration authentic amplification and introduction, instead of verifiably influencing serene and agreeable territories or giving activities heedlessly in squander in powerless and unprotected regions with impractical ends.

As a rule, a critical number of issues related to duty are a fake movement with production network partners; as such, the component in which every one of the individuals or members is viewed as having an interest in its prosperity were bad practices with supply-arrangement, both the U.S. and Afghan. U.S. project workers (populate in the US or Afghanistan) may get pay-offs to place by and by the impact in the distribution of agreements. Concerning the execution of help projects, government authorities and warlords in Afghanistan may anticipate pay-offs or installments (Department of Justice, 2014: 1; Brautigam and Knack, 2004: 258).

In the war zone and area of US strategy, Mr. Ferejohn (1995) pronounces that the primary thought which it should have been held regarding responsibility is straightforwardness, especially with regards to the US government. The subsequent trademark, as a specific component, is the presence of US decisions, so the public authority fell the view and the pressing factor of the electorate (Ferejohn, 1995, 131). What amount does the significant number of citizens comprehend and consider the help of how financing is being devoured in Afghanistan? Whom would they be able to put stock in? USAID appears to regularly decline any or all charges of defilement, even though after reviews were being distributed (SIGAR, 2010).

The flimsy parts of the public authority of Afghanistan are shown in the continuous degrees of military help given by the US to help with political tasks. Individuals from the coalition are making accessible different assets also, containing military help for law authorization and preparing. Because of the reality of this way, they are not kept and supported reaction to the electorate. The common assistance the board, for the arrangement of assets and faculty distributions, which is generally founded on heritage and not on legitimacy or need, basely brings about the confusion between the public authority and nearby “local” levels (Evans, 2004: 38).

CHAPTER TWO

2. U.S. National Interest in the Context of History

Asia has the most powerful and development-arranged zone on the planet today. Obviously, in net public pay today following the United States, China has the two and the japan has number three positioning.

2.1. Asia

Asia nations assume a significant part in global unfamiliar relations as other than that, the Asian nations are developing quickly too. Additionally, Asia is quickly getting one of the grand key areas of worldwide unfamiliar relations. As we can consider and observe a tremendous reorientation in U.S. strategy away from Europe and all the more critically towards Asian nations in ID of every one of these verisimilitude or real factors, all in all.

2.1.1. Reasons recorded beneath communicating the rising significance of Asia

1. It incorporates the world's two most thickly populated countries (China and India) and five of the best seven (In Order, China, India, The United States, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, And Bangladesh).

2. Asia is a more rich-atomic influence international territory than some other on the planet—china, India, Pakistan, Russia, and North Korea; maybe South Korea and Taiwan; japan rapidly if it wished to.

3. Likewise referenced above, since, china and japan, different nations are filling quickly in Asia also. Some different nations in like manner South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Macao, presently, additionally, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, India, Pakistan, and Vietnam. Some of these nations, particularly as of late, are dealing with the spot among the world's most unique economies.

4. Within Asia, there are some serious rivalries and contentions that may raise expect future-even atomic struggles: India-China, India-Pakistan, China-Taiwan, China-Japan, North Versus South Korea, China-Russia, Japan-Russia, Malaysia-

Singapore, Vietnam-Laos, Vietnam-Cambodia, and Even Thailand-Myanmar. Certainly, in Asia, each nation has one or a few real conceivably most perilous fights preparing with its neighbors.

5. Asia has two sorts of the country in its geology, while it incorporates a portion of the world's most extravagant countries, it contains a few of the world's least fortunate nations too, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Laos, Cambodia, North Korea, East Timor—and, therefore, not only for significant force struggle the potential is, yet for the fight to come inside countries too.

6. Because, Asia is currently getting looked at and the politically influential nation's equilibrium and geographic center are going away from Europe and the West, more by and large, and toward Asia (Wiarda, 2011:96).

For these and numerous different reasons, American international strategy needs have zoomed in on Asia and got it cutting edge in wording. Maybe, American international strategy acts like "I will probably remain there for quite a while to come". Accordingly, it causes us to comprehend a lot more than we do think about Asian culture, dialects, society, legislative issues, and financial aspects.2.1.2. U.S. Policies and Interests in Asia.

2.1.2. U.S Policies and Interests In Asia

Back in the time, returning to commodore William Perry's visit to Japan in 1859, the United States has a basic history in Asia. Since it has a viewpoint of Asia as a position of the business, exchange, and fare; political and key interests came later, by and large talking, since the pacific was so wide. A lot of that story is shameful, which is infrequently forgotten in Asia however to a great extent disregarded in the United States. Reliably, Asia and Asia have consistently been treated with loftiness, a disparaging demeanor, and bigotry by the United States. We shamed them and called them "yellow individuals" and more awful, and were for quite a while contemptuous of their general public and culture. The Philippines turns into the settlement of the United States in 1898 and turned into its pioneer ace. In World War II, japan not exclusively was crushed yet additionally discovered its urban communities crushed by bombarding, including, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and was the first since forever time the atomic weapon has at any point been utilized in war. We settled on an off-base and

improper decision (Chang Kai Chek) in china, offering the capacity to the socialists to assume control over the world's generally crowded constantly country, which we at that point kept poor and secluded for around the following thirty years. In 1950-1952, in the Korean War, the United States return to the socialist intrusion from the north however let the promontory split between south and North Korea until now (Wiarda, 2011:89).

In the Vietnam War of the 1960s and 1970s, the United States took the conflict to the socialist north and crushed Vietnam and its adjoining nations. Cambodia and Laos, that was in the groove again in their financial improvement by forty years. The US messing around and rehashed intercessions in the hour of the long virus battle in the inside issues of the Philippines and Indonesia (simply in the record, recollect Barack Obama lived in Indonesia as a kid I this period, and living and encountering them firmly molded his international strategy viewpoint) have not charmed us to these two countries. Simultaneously, the United States empowered to proceed with a line of army installations, engrossed domains, listening posts, and all through the south pacific atomic testing station that has frequently obliterated these islands and conveyed them to awful relations between local people and the U.S. powers. To be referenced on account of the United States strategy around there, review that the United States just has a profound foundation there as well as that in submitting with the district, their hands are not altogether spotless (Wiarda, 2011: 90).

Here is the significant U.S. strategy premium in the Asian area recorded:

- We require a politically steady, unsurprising, and tranquil Asia

- We want to be available to American business, exchange, trade, and interest in Asia.

- We like Asia the assume responsibility for its atomic and different weapons mass obliteration. Simply in the record, Asia has a few more atomic states than some other world area, containing Pakistan and North Korea states which are conceivably flighty atomic nations.

- We require a monetarily prosperous Asia, the primary explanation is, we need at that point to import our items to their nations (consider of billion or more plausible

shoppers in both China and India) because a steady Asia is a prosperous Asia and we consider them great.

- We obtain the execution of popular government in Asia, a majority rule Asia can notice common liberties, which thinks about the two advantages, for the good of its own and the explanation that we accept that additionally expand on steadiness.

- We require an autonomous Asia at shared security plans, with the appraisal of ASEAN and different establishments, so Asia acquires the force of tackling its debates by meddling and hauling the United States into each fight.

- Simultaneously, the United States is obliged to keep a reciprocal settlement of participation, including security just as exchange, covering every one of the primary conditions of the space; japan, china, India, South Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Vietnam. In the not-so-distant past, China and India were some of the seriously fascinating and energizing spaces of U.S. discretion and have had a serene collaboration with on a few viewpoints (Wiarda, 2011: 91).

2.1.3. The part of the United States

Concerning Iranian unrest in 1978-1978 and the Soviet Union attack of Afghanistan in 1979 was to do and make a military ability to intercede and mediate straightforwardly in the Persian Gulf locale, having respect to recently depended first on the UK to militate the ocean paths and, as an outcome to ensure the free progression of oil and afterward, after the withdrawal of British powers 'East Of Suez' in 1971, on the shah and al Saud tradition as 'intermediary cops'. From these very beginnings incorporated the US headquarters with an obligation region hiding a few spaces of as such focal Asia, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and the remainder of the GCC states, in addition to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Yemen and the Horn of Africa. During the Iraq-Iran war, the immediate inclusion of the US in Persian Gulf security courses of action thundered however then attempted another significant degree in the 1991 conflict of the inlet to invert the Iraqi control of Kuwait.

In the fallout of the inlet war, the immense lion's share of the US military powers conveyed for activity desert storm left the territory, however, Kuwait has a leftover presence in it, Saudi Arabia and other GCC states, also, adrift (another fifth armada was made and settled in Bahrain). The restricted air spaces of southern and

northern of Iraq were policed by the flying corps of the US (with British and, French help for a period), in organization with powers of land and/or water capable attack and the US naval force, kept advertisement attempted a forward presence to incorporate both Iran and Iraq to seek after the arrangement known as 'double control. Guard arrangements were worked with all of the GCC states, drawn in practices led with the native powers, and to upgrade their abilities arms were provided. The outfitted power of Egypt and Jordan had gotten the ordinary activities, past that, Egypt was getting a normal dispensing of military and regular citizen help through a plan dating from the Egyptian-Israeli ceasefire of 1979.

The augmentation of US incorporation in the Gulf security plan during the 1990s was to such an extent that previous white house official Gary debilitated depicted the USA as a territorial force instead of as basically an outside impact. Double control, which Iraq was supported constantly by UN assents and Iran by one-sided US sanctions, which the oil fortunes of Iran and Iraq were dictated by. Iraq isn't permitted to trade oil even in legitimate terms (except for an UN-authorized allotment or Jordan supplies) until the understanding of the oil-for-food program was endorsed in 1996, while governments and business organizations were deterred from putting resources into any Iranian area of energy. Saudi Arabia was the inheritor of the recipient, copying its oil collection in the mid-1990s to be included for the setback left by Iraq.

Aggression toward the presence of the US on the Arabian landmass, especially in Saudi Arabia, was one of the shameful acts doing again the USA and the group of Al Saud spread by Osama container loaded, a long time before the 9/11 assaults on the USA 2001. Even though not straightforwardly canister loaded is being locked in, military powers of the US met bomb assaults on US military individual at Al Khobar in Ash Sharqiyah (Eastern Province), Saudi Arabia in June 1996-it made a redeployment those powers to another base in the desert, at Al Kharj-and in Riyadh, additionally in the military contact office group office. In October of 2000, in the Yemeni port of Aden, the USS Cole was the objective of an assault. At the same time, US CENTCOM distributed a stance identifying with Persian Gulf US interest insurance, the as a matter of first importance technique, which was characterized as the oil supplies security.

In the present circumstance, the US military had consolidated a piece of the scene in the Persian Gulf and access arrangements fashioned with the GCC states in the1990s make accessible a stage for organizations to both Iraq and Afghanistan on 11 September 2001. Albeit, the US presence can be and is deciphered as unfamiliar intercession identifying with help of US interests and cordial governments, and isn't really in individuals interest around there. Most importantly, performed through the crystal of verifiable experience and the European states' intrigues in the twentieth century, it has been exhibited that it is portrayed and addressed as another type of government. Through the Arab world, in 2003, precisely in the intrusion of Iraq, was gotten in this light and even states which have a cozy relationship with the USA were cautioned against it, for the passage are dismay of the provincial request. Regardless of whether the USA will keep ownership of army installation in Iraq after it pulls out from contention ownership there, and on what goes around at this term, keep on having an issue of distinct fascinations to the perception of local people in this specific situation[3].

2.1.4. Afghan Monetary Arrangement, Foundations, and Society Since 2001

- After the fall of the Taliban, the overall assumption among afghans was that the state, worked with and outfitted with specialized help and monetary assets from the worldwide local area, would for the last time start to lead the pack in the financial globe. Kabul embraced a market economy all things considered, and in certain quarters, notwithstanding, the move stays questionable (Fishsein Paul and Murtaza Idrees, 2015).

To sum up,

• Even however the move stays disputable among its residents, to some degree due to disappointment with social conditions and as a result of a relationship with western qualities, Afghanistan moved to a market economy in 2001.

[3] Following the invasion of Iraq in 2003, an estimated 7000 US troops and aircraft previously deployed for 'operation Southern Watch' over southern Iraq were removed from Saudi Arabia and redeployed to new headquarters in Qatar. Kirk, C., 'American troops to leave Saudi Arabia', 5 May 2003, http://saudi-us-relations.org/

• The afghan more youthful age is fairly in market economy favor that rewards drive and legitimacy. The longing for the public authority to bring into application more prominent control is boundless simultaneously.

• The administration of post-2001 has been accused by the pundits to make occupations and sufficiently empower the private area. Not that much accept that this disappointment is a social duties abandonment that fortifies and reenforce the Taliban promulgation about a bad state in bondage to outsiders.

• The life of numerous afghans, be that as it may, experienced impressive development and improved the existence status by areas like telecom and advanced education. All in all, the achievement isn't just ascribed to the significant interest yet in addition fitting government strategy.

• Because, the vulnerability of government authorities, the execution of advancement approaches, which is because of a mix of belief systems and personal responsibility, has been deferred, smothered, or seized.

• Free exchange "worldwide exchange left to its regular course without taxes, standards, or different limitations" to Afghanistan have been hurtful thought of, the fundamental reasons are ruthless neighbors and the absence of government assurance are believed to have been moved to the country's couple of ventures obliteration. Afghans have a serious powerful urge, for example, confidence, particularly in wheat and in power, which the nation's water asset could be a huge generator of that. The demeanor toward misuse of mineral assets get educates by a blend of patriotism and doubt.

• Generally talking, there is some indication that the more technocratic, reformist public solidarity government is endeavoring to improve the environment for financial activities of the private area, yet this is a drawn-out measure that will require constancy, backing, and soundness from the worldwide local area (Fishstein; Murtaza Entries, 2015)[4].

[4] Descripted in the Following Link: https://www.usip.org/index.php/publications/2015/10/afghan-economic-policy-institutions-and-society-2001

2.2. U.S. Policies And Strategies In Afghanistan: 21 Century

In 2001, Afghanistan was playing an eminent U.S. international strategy concern, when the US, in real life to the fear-based oppressor assaults of September 11, 2001, dispatched a military power against Al-Qaeda and the Taliban system that protected and covered it. in the mediation and attribution of these 19 years, around, 2400 military powers of the United States were murdered, and past that, the congress of the U.S. worked with around $137 billion for recreation out there. regarding the time recently referenced, the Taliban government was supplanted with a chosen Afghan government, and most measures advancement had been taken, even though the further assumption for those actions stayed blended. the exceptionally essential aims of U.S. endeavors in Afghanistan is "obstructing and limiting any further and significant assaults on the US by the fear monger getting a charge out of the safe settlement and backing in Afghanistan" concerning the State Department's Integrated Country Strategy report (Thomas, 2020: 1).

In the light of February 29, 2020, U.S. military soldiers and Taliban consented to an arrangement on the issue of counterinsurgency and counterterrorism just as withdrawal of U.S. furthermore, global soldiers. in June of 2020, U.S. military engagement close to an end. still questioned remains unsolved. in the agreement, the Uniter States pledged to withdraw within 14 months all of its military forces, in contrast, the Taliban dedicated to counteracting other groups, containing the group of Al Qaeda, from using the territory of the Afghan nation to assemble, mobilize, train, or fund-raise towards military activities that could be critical to the United States and its allies. the agreement went along with secret annexes, caused to raise some concerns among some members of congress. U.S. officials declare the U.S. withdrawal as “prerequisite-based” but have not particularized exactly what circumstances would halt, reverse, or indifferent state or situation alter the abolition deadline specified in the agreement (Thomas, 2020: 1).

In the U.S.-Taliban peace talks, Afghanistan's central government has not any representatives, leading some observers to negotiate that the U.S. Government would designate or determine a military withdrawal in such a complicated political settlement that maintain as well as conserve numerous social, political, and humanitarian advantages obtained since 2001. The U.S.-Taliban legally binding arrangements

visualized intra-afghan talks starting on March 10, 2020, but negotiations were held out for some months by numerous complications. The political crisis among Afghan political leaders at the contested 2019 afghan presidential election and a challenging and quarreled prisoner exchange between the Afghan government and the Taliban were the most critical obstacle for the peace talks. The political crisis between Afghan leaders came to an end in May 2020, and as of June, the numerous prisoners set free by both sides sounds to be obtaining the point at which U.S.-Taliban negotiations might begin, needless to say, thus the government of Afghanistan may withstand the releasing High-Profile prisoners that Taliban were expecting to be released as a condition of beginning of Peace Talk. The Taliban outbreaks of violence on one hand, and the Covid-19 pandemic caseloads on another hand, complicated potential peace talk. furthermore, this negotiation doesn't seem to be necessarily guaranteed to lead to a resolution to end the war, seems much like a momentum step. it seems that the full-scale withdrawal of U.S. military forces, as well as aid cutoff, could address the disintegration and collapse of the Afghan government, and the chances of the Taliban government reestablishment are very high. In many aspects, the Taliban regime is in a settled and stronger position now than at any point since 2001 (Thomas, 2020: 2).

2.2.1. U.S. policies in Afghanistan before 1979

In the year 1934, the year which the US authoritatively perceived Afghanistan's autonomy and set up its government office in Kabul was the principal inclusion of the United States. because of the guide allure of King Amanullah "the ruler of Afghanistan at that point" the United States, considering Afghanistan's deliberately brilliant area at the intersection of Asia, given aid roughly $20 million to development of Herat-Kandahar thruway in 1945. Even though the United States announced giving monetary backings, however, examinations, specifically, for capital interest in oil in Afghanistan appeared to be unfruitful, and returning all business visionaries from Afghanistan were repeating the explanation that, as far as industrialist ventures, Afghanistan fizzled. the extraordinary lion's share of help for Afghanistan reproductions, roughly a billion dollars, was given by the soviet association in the year 1973 (Harvey, 2005).

The two factors: the Cold War culture of the time and the relinquishment of the Shad of IRAN in 1979, joined and matched which caused a sensational change in the United States' assessment of the significance of Afghanistan. To place them in

context, any accomplishment in Cold War by the Soviet Union or the United States, in the environment of that contention, was accepted as a victory of (Capitalist or Communist) more than each other. By the 1970's decade, then again, the United States had gotten troubled by the soviet's promoter of a strategy of regional, in another word, expansionist propensities. In 1979, this was uncovered on account of Afghanistan when the support of the American Shah of IRAN, the person who had consistently protected the United States benefits in the Middle East, especially their oil benefits around there, abandoned his toss. As a rule, this was the principal reason that raising agreeable relations of Soviet-Afghan never represented any basic danger to the United States before 1979. In 1976, s record from State Department peruses: "Afghanistan is an unbiased country politically just as militarily, yet reliant upon the Soviet Union. All in all, the United States isn't and nor ought to be, executed to, or responsible for the shielding of Afghanistan in any possibility (Unite States Department of States: Annual Policy Assessment, March 9, 1976).

The fall of the Shah of Iran changed the evaluation significantly, and that being said, that his supplanting with an enemy of American and Islamic government raised the doubt of the United States' impact and force will presently don't be guaranteed around there. By and large talking, at that point, out of nowhere, the issue of Afghanistan become one of the basic worries for Washington's authorities. Regarding records that are obtainable in the digital national security archive, Soviet Union's policy towards Afghanistan was described the "the gravest threat to world peace since world war II[5]", by the White House (Harvey, 2005).

2.2.2. U.S. Intervention during Soviet Invasion

In the April of 1978, after overthrown of Mohammad Daud, Afghanistan's reigning king, and replacing with Afghanistan's recently-formed, pro-soviet, and socialist-inclining People's Democratic Party (PDPA), the United States officials' disturbance upon Afghanistan issue was further exacerbated. Zbigniew Brzezinski, the advisor of the United States national security at that time, had expressed his concern to the president of the time "President Carter" regarding the ascension of PDPA to power in Afghanistan, that this could be a grave threat to the interest of the United

[5] Digital National Security Archive.

States. a very accurate postulation from Brzezinski was that it could lead to the cold war and the intention of the soviet union regarding usage of Afghanistan is to exert and influence their power over the neighboring countries, and ultimately in the entire region of South Asia. Every course of action which is decided must be an utter restriction to the possibility of turning Afghanistan into a communist society (Isby, 1989: 18).

In 1979, Brzezinski, given a choice utilizing the Special Coordination Council (SCC) of the National Security Council (NSC) to be more for those Afghanistan residents who have to protect the nation's autonomy. Not that a long way from Brzezinski's choice, the United States had begun unobtrusively meeting with rebel agents. As a reaction to the intrusion of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, the contribution of the United States had started in a common conflict and in reality, was a half year before the Soviet Union attacked Afghanistan. later in a meeting with a French columnist in 1988, Brzezinski uncovered and a stunning certainty the goal of the United States in giving this helps was to toss the soviet association into the Afghan snare, and the CIA had started giving completely a half year of help to Afghan obstruction contender to attack the soviet association. Moreover, Brzezinski was found out if he laments deliberately inciting the Soviet Union to go into the conflict, and the answer was NO and added that the mysterious activity was a smart thought. Brzezinski added: the day which soviet crossed the boundary I shipped off president carter a letter saying: we currently have fantastic retribution chance of USSR of its Vietnam War (Interview with Zbigniew Brzezinski, 1998: 76).

2.2.3. Policy Pre-September 11, 2001

In general 2001, yet before the assaults of September eleventh, Bush's organization strategy by applying monetary and political pressing factors contrasted from Clinton Policy while keeping the discoursed down with the Taliban, and swearing off military guide toward the northern coalition. Bramble's organization make a move to draw in with Pakistan specialists to diminish their help for the Taliban, then again, a few authorities wanted to help ethnic Pashtuns who were contrary to the Taliban. At the time being, there were decrees that Pakistani guides were helping the Taliban instead of the Northern Alliance in their battle. In February 2001, the state office requested the Taliban delegate, "Abdul Hakim Mujahid" to close their office in New

York yet he kept on working casually and wrongfully. In March of 2001, the Taliban had sent a strategic agent to examine reciprocal issues with the Department of State.

Albeit the Iranian, Russian, and Indian monetary and military help had been shipped off the Northern Alliance, every one of them had various musings for help, and past that, the Northern Alliance appeared to lose ground to the Taliban after the removal of Kabul in 196. Likewise, while the 9/11 assaults, the Taliban had 75% of S Afghanistan leveled out including every commonplace capital. Two days before the 9/11 assaults, the Alliance experienced monster inversion progress while Massud got killed by an Arab correspondent who probably the Al-Qaeda agents. Not excessively far after the 9/11 assaults, Bush Administration had made choices and moves in reacting to Taliban assaults and to militarily oust the Taliban when they reject to remove Bin Laden, and for doing this, an agreeable system in Kabul was expected to empower the Bush organization to care for Al-Qaeda agents in Afghanistan. Around then, United Nations Security Council announced their readiness and energy to help out U.S. military powers because of the 9/11 assaults. Then again, this is exhaustively pronounced as a U.N. approval for military exercises in hitting back to the assaults (Katzman, 2010: 8).

2.2.3.1. National Interests after 9/11

Before the 9/11 attack, Afghanistan had been widely ignored as a central Asian subsidiary, a minor, and isolated country, outside of the structure of the American alliance as well as an impoverished, deeply underdeveloped extension of the soviet union. Besides, after the 9/11 attacks, U.S. policies and strategies towards Afghanistan and the terrorist harboring regarding the Afghan-Taliban have dramatically changed. With all these in a record, 1979 was a corroborated and demonstrated period in which marking a turning point in U.S. relations with Afghanistan as well as south Asian countries. The Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan was such a critical bleed opportunity to the U.S. to setback and revenge an incent competitor during the Cold War. Furthermore, in the 1980s, the Carter doctrine and restricted Covert Proxy War argued by the United States in Afghanistan, was restricted and unsolved by the combination of the Islamic revolution in Iran and disintegration of the Central Treaty Organization. Despite that, Afghanistan had not been a truly vital national interest of the United States. The Covert War, in other words, a strategy in support of the Reagan

Doctrine, which committed to support anti-communist fighters in the developing universe in the opposite of soviet-supported dictatorial regimes (Goodson, Thomas H. Johnson, 2014: 2).

After driving the Soviet Union out of Afghanistan in 1989, the U.S. treated Afghanistan as a backwater and minor country and reversed its foreign policy elsewhere. In the decade of the 90s, Afghanistan was bedeviled and staggered by persistent civil war among rapacious warlords and Islamists Taliban, accompanied by the involvement of outside actors. furthermore, the united states were informed of operating of Al-Qaeda during the latter half of the 1990s but seems to be unsuccessful at eliminating that threat, so long as the 9/11 attacks forced a change to the foreign policy of the U.S. virtually overnight. Under these circumstances, Tow specific national interests come into being;

- Demolish the Al-Qaeda and degenerate its support network, not only to exact punishment but also to prevent its capability to provide further harm to the United States;
- To restrict the possibility of anti-American terrorists to take action again from Afghanistan and neighboring.

Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) as a part of the global war on terror beginning in 2001 on one hand, and the foremost objective of U.S. policy to demolish anti-American terrorist associations, and degenerate their origin of support most probably the holder of Weapons Of Mass Destruction (WOD) in this era, on the other hand, was the most obvious manifestation of a U.S. policy change towards Afghanistan. Correspondingly, this policy interest marched the United States to invade many Islamic countries after all. Explicitly, these approaches seemed to pursue the 2002 national security strategy that concentrates we should “empower confederacy to defeat international terrorism and put a hard work to restrict attacks against us and our alliances” (Goodson, Thomas H. Johnson, 2014: 3-4).

2.2.3.2. U.S. Strategy after 9/11

Almost from the very beginning of U.S. intervention in Afghanistan, strategic incoherence of the U.S. dominated their approach. To summarize, nation-building in Afghanistan and Iraq includes three primary lines of such as governance, security, and

economic enlargement. In the meantime, four major strategic approaches would be taken up for Afghanistan. As an illustration, from the very beginning, however, U.S. concentrated on counterterrorism (CT) in contrast to Al-Qaeda and the Taliban regime who assumed that they have launched the attack on U.S. and Kabul governments. Mostly, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) just as the military extraordinary activities local area drove this methodology. Imperative to understand, the nation of Afghanistan, notwithstanding, was basically immature and come up short on a working government when the USG interceded. Even though, President George W. Bramble had been battling with the official mission and was against a country building (Goodson, Thomas H. Johnson, 2014: 5).

In the final analysis, the United States surged its forces into Afghanistan after the apparent success of counterinsurgency operations and adopted a similar approach here in Afghanistan as well. As can be seen, that the part of Department of Defense (DoD) had played a major part in four strategic approaches. Notably, the cost of overlapping, complex, and oftentimes divergent infrastructure paradoxically made success harder to achieve in Afghanistan. Correspondingly, the oftentimes emphasis on counterterrorism endeavors, adopted in Iraq, meant that we abandoned the moral high ground, however, from the outset regarding adopting frequently classified "arrest-kill" activities, together with, put individuals in prison which are captured thereby in black detention facilities in Afghanistan, third countries, or Guantanamo cubbyhole (Goodson, Thomas H. Johnson, 2014: 5).

Under those circumstances, provided supports for many warlords and postponed the reintegration, demobilization, and disarmament of their militias to utilize their military forces against the Taliban. Consequently, major challenges due to long years of destructive, and deteriorated war in Afghanistan, which caused the absence of functional infrastructure, if, nation-building efforts of U.S. in Afghanistan was hamstrung by a lack of faithfulness, insufficient institutional capacity. Correspondingly, United States allowed a labor division of nation-building operations to a united nation, as well as institutions such as the World Bank and Asian Development Bank, plus bilateral partners that they held in disdain (Goodson, Thomas H. Johnson, 2014: 6).

Although this may be true, together with all clumsy but well-intended initial efforts to rebuild, repair, and even reinvent Afghanistan after a generation's worth of battle, which transfer Afghanistan to the back burner. Notwithstanding all established government, written constitution, reinvigorated ministries, and created fund trusts, Afghanistan with a lack of functioning institutions became an uncontrollable, ungovernable, unmanageable hodgepodge of kleptocratic, corrupt thugs, incestuous who stolen the treasury of its foreign largesse in other word generosity for their own, in many instance dubious ends. Henceforward, the Afghan government wasn't able to prove its functioning institutions. Consequently, the military operation required more forces to defeat the oppositions as well as to strike the Taliban in their sanctuaries which began in 2004 and bound in strength in 2008 (Goodson, Thomas H. Johnson, 2014: 7).

Conversely, notwithstanding all problematic situations, Osama bin Laden has been killed in 2011, and it seems that the core Al-Qaeda was not a serious threat to the united states anymore. having said that, retribution for 9/11 has finally been exacted. Almost all Americans have to come to believe that their Afghanistan strategy has reached their target of post-9/11 national interest, or even though they are likely to. notwithstanding all success or exhaustion gained by the U.S. strategies in protecting American interest in Afghanistan, the battle in Afghanistan has been the longest war in United Nations and it has markedly led to changed conditions in the region, which notably have invented new national interest there (Goodson, Thomas H. Johnson, 2014: 7-8).

2.2.4. U.S. New Foreign Policies and Strategies Toward Afghanistan

U.S.'s previous policies and strategies brought numerous domestic, regional, and global changes, needless to say, they have contributed to the achievement, in particular, of post9/11 attacks, but after that, U.S. Are determined and must adjust to change its policies and strategies toward Afghanistan for several reasons. their existing strategies do not address their present interest and are not sustainable, and they have been expensive. to pursue the recent interest, they recommended a three-part strategy for post-2014 Afghanistan as follows: 1) finish demolishing Al-Qaeda; 2) carry on with reconstructing Afghanistan; 3) organized strategy on a regional basis. the first two post-2014 strategies require to lessen up the involvement of the U.S. and approach

Afghanistan. to keep away and prevent Afghanistan from any unpredicted and unacceptable policies of China/Russia/Iran, it requires some form of continuing military aid program to follow the robust Embassy and counterterrorism activities. correspondingly, this strategy is not that expensive and visible to be refused by U.S. or afghan public opinion (Goodson, Thomas H. Johnson, 2014: 23-24).

The process of reconstructing Afghanistan, needless to say, will be carrying out until it is a safe place for violent extremist organizations which is a jeopardy threat for the world again. Until now, the west has less appetite to carry out engagement in Afghanistan, mainly because of the long-term duration of the Afghan war on one hand, and the wide range of corruption and ineptitude of Afghanistan on the other hand, are assumed the significant reasons. This process increases a policy difficulty in which the U.S. prepares to decrease their involvement as well as signal unequivocally that they are taking action for now, while simultaneously take the true decision for granted to indicate a magnificent continuous presence in the region. the U.S.'s last strategy consideration deals with sustainable governance in Afghanistan. the U.S. point of view and attitude to withdraw itself from prolonged restricted battles has focused on security aid, other associational reform, and more generally state-building. generally speaking, to make such an attitude, U.S. has to come enormously engaged with indigenous politicians and their support networks (Goodson, Thomas H. Johnson, 2014: 27).

2.2.5. Constraints and Risks

in Afghanistan in post-2014, the great discomforts for the united states were they could not tolerate failing to ensure regional stability on one hand, and forestall appearing peer rivals on the other hand from obtaining much access in the region. Not only in the short term, Afghanistan is about to go through a significant political transition, but also the presidential election of April 2014, paved the way for opportunities to change the direction Afghanistan has been governed since 2001, and chances were to provide a solution and to put an end at the long civil war that has tortured the country. The runoff election between two candidates Abdullah Abdullah and Ashraf Ghani, ended up in acrimony, Abdullah's supporters claiming and complaining of substantial electoral fraus, and it did put the validity of the election into question. in the first place, the political system which had scheduled was no longer fit for afghan society. First of all, a solution must be found to localize governance,

decrease exorbitant corruption, and adopt the aspiration of globalized youth of Afghanistan for social change, before feeling any need for important political, economic, and social reforms to be implemented (Goodson, Thomas H. Johnson, 2014: 30).

Second, in the light of remaining U.S. forces and NATO troops in any sizeable forces, all actors inside and around Afghanistan, uniquely using intelligence agents and assets, and proxy forces will continue to pursue their interests. Provided that, during the whole time that the Taliban remain somehow of a proxy for Pakistan, this reality declares that a successful reintegration and reconciliation process together with the various factions of the Taliba is virtually impossible to achieve. Finally, all of the preceding recommends that any substantial American withdrawal or detachment from Afghanistan will pave the way to a deepening of the civil war already in progress there. neither the Taliban will only be the proxy for regional power, nor Pakistan's Inter-Service Intelligence directorate be the only intelligence service to cause disorder inside Afghanistan. with this intention, as already noted, a civil conflict inside Afghanistan now threatens to unbalance the region in a way the 1990s conflict never could(Goodson, Thomas H. Johnson, 2014: 31).

2.3. Foreıgn Aid To Afghanıstan

The essential understanding of FA throughout the entire existence of the person is obscure; domains and nations have conveyed their help to one another for shifted purposes since forever. Collaboration focusing on the target Foreign Aid (FA) and like it is called Development Aid (DA) with regards to improving financial matters. The illustrated reason for DA is to reduce neediness, increase homegrown reserve funds, support long-haul speculation, and assure feasible monetary development (Nasery, 2014:5). The guide streams to recipient nations comprise of true participation streams by the legislatures, their offices (respective help) or multilateral offices (multilateral help) and private intentional collaboration (by non-government associations (NGOs), religious or strict gatherings, good cause assets, and assortments, establishments and privately owned businesses). Official help streams incorporate the Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) (Radelet, 2006:4).

As a matter of first importance, ODA comprises of reciprocal and multilateral authority streams to beneficiary nations or domains conveyed straightforwardly by the

benefactor expresses, their organizations, or multilateral offices that establish a concession in character and contains an award part of in any event 25 percent,10 percent of the rebate is determined. Other Official streams (OOF) have not adapted for qualification as ODA either because they are not principally participating in improvement, or because they have an award segment of under 25% (OECD, 2013:11).

Tab. 1: Categorization of Countries based on GNI per Capita

Income Category	Number of Economies	GNI Lower Limit	GNI Upper Limit
Low Income Countries (LICs)	36	<1,025	1025
Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs)	48	1026	4035
Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs)	55	4036	12475
High Income Countries (HICs)	75	12476	12,476<

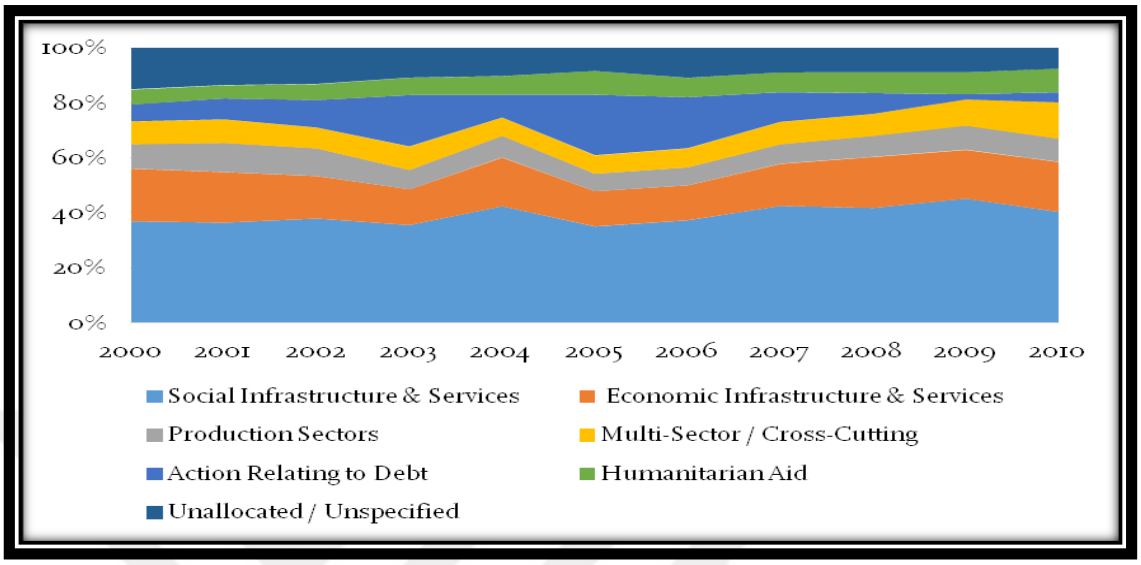
Source: (World Bank, Country Classification, 2013).

On normal from 2000-2010, ODA gave around 92% of the complete authority help net dispensing to beneficiary nations. The part of reciprocal (two-sided) and multilateral (disease) ODA was 74 and 26 percent separately (OECD, 2013) There is no single uniform meaning of DCs that is universally perceived, the World Bank sorted nations and different economies (Islands, and so forth within any event populace of 30,000) because of Gross National Income (GNI) per capita into the accompanying gatherings (OECD, 2013).

As indicated by World Bank reports Developing nations (DCs) include Low-Income Countries (LICs) and Low Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) (Bank, 2003). To place them in the viewpoint of the UN, it further classifies nations into a gathering of Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The arrangement into LDCs depends on three determinations, Income Per Capita, Human Assets Index, and Economic Vulnerability. In 2011 there was a sum of 48 of LDCs, 33 in Africa, 14 in Asia covering Haiti in

Latin America and Afghanistan, the rundown of LDCs is evaluated like clockwork (UN, 2011: IV).

Fig. 1: Total Allotment of Official Development Assistant (ODA)



Source: (OECD, Statistics: 2013).

The accompanying areas are remembered for social foundation and administrations incorporate instruction, wellbeing, security, water supply, government, and common society. What's more, the accompanying areas incorporate the monetary foundation and administrations: transportation, correspondence and transmission, energy, business, and monetary administrations. Also, the impending areas incorporate the creation area: farming, development, fishing, mining, exhuming, and the travel industry. The most noteworthy measure of obligation alleviation was from 2004 to 2007 because of the Multilateral (multi-side) Debt Relief Initiative proposition of G8 account priests to the World Bank, African Development Fund, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to drop 100% of their charges asserts on profoundly in charged helpless nations. Toward the finish of 2011, the absolute expense of the obligation help added up to 76$ billion (World Bank, 2007: I). The historical backdrop of Foreign Aid to Afghanistan can be kept down to 1857 when Afghanistan got a financial commitment from the East India Company during the British sway in South Asia (Aitcheson, 1933: 233).

Subsequently, Afghanistan as a less evolved country and land lock country (LLC) has been subject to global help for a long time before the conflict. In general, the land-lock nations are abnormal and more regrettable off than their neighbors in

every constituent of the Human Development Index (HDI). To place them in context, the Land Lock Countries (LLC) have a normal of roughly 57% of their oceanic neighbors, training record scores are 0.36 focuses lower, future is 3.5 years lower and about advancing in Land Lock Countries improvement has likewise been accounted for moderate (Fayi, 2004: 31-68). Unfamiliar Aid has assumed a huge part in Afghanistan's set of experiences and monetary turn of events. During the 60s decade, FA comprised more than 40% of Afghanistan's financial plan (Goodhand, 2002: 837-859).

Consequently, assets show from the 1950s to the 1970s Afghanistan had gotten multilateral ODA from the Asian Development Bank and the Bank; regardless, 80% of the unfamiliar participation was fearless by the cool conflict. Of all who got help to Afghanistan, 50% of help goes to previous the Soviet Union and 30 percent from the USA, which remembered almost 160$ million responsibilities for the type of advances (MoF, 2010: 6). While the intrusion of the Soviet Union, the measure of soviet guide to Afghanistan got moreover, by that framework created, exchange openings supported and the financial shortage covered. Thus, quite, in 1980 the Soviet assistance to Afghanistan was one billion dollars, in the year 2013 it is comparable to 2.82$ billion (Ibid, 2013: 7).

While the Soviet Union intrusion, the casual segments of Afghanistan were brought into the formal monetary scale. The casual economy was comprising of help from adjoining nations, the USA, and partners to the gathering of Mujahidin and all outcasts. All Soviet Union authority inflow of participation to Afghanistan and another sort of help of the US and its partners had the opportunity to stop in the repercussions of Russian withdrawal that is known as End of the Cold War which caused the start of the extreme common conflict in the nation (MoF, 2012: 78).

From 1991 to 2000 limited scope philanthropic guide from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and UN offices proceeded, the normal yearly net ODA to Afghanistan in the referenced period was 106$ million (OECD, Statistics 2013). In the interim, The post-Taliban time has been unrest in the monetary history of Afghanistan, absolute Post Conflict Aid (PCA) happened or vowed from December 2001 to the furthest limit of 2011 roughly about 85$ billion, the dispensed/went through the measure of cash equivalents to 70$ billion (MoF, 2012: 9).

The 9/11 assaults found a critical change in the givers confronting Afghanistan, numerous nations, particularly the United States (US), thought that the arrangement of their military and advancement participation is essential to guarantee their security advantages. Soviet Union's withdrawal recognizing their slip-ups at the gathering of Bonn (December 2001), the Global people group communicated its solid appraisals for bringing popular government and improvement of this nation (Afghanistan). Because of the meeting, the Afghan break authority was framed lastly prevailing by two years of momentary power the legitimate appointment of Afghanistan was fashioned in 2004.

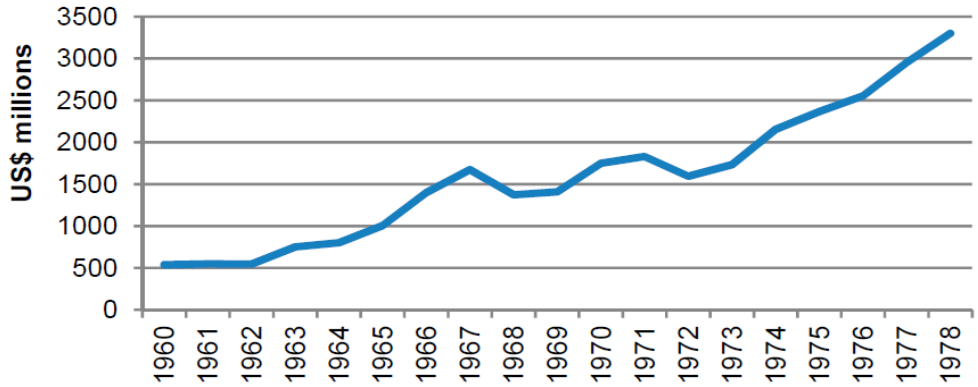
2.3.1. The Economy of Afghanistan Before 1978

The predominant business in Afghanistan is agribusiness. Before 1978, over 90% of the Afghan populace, assessed at 22 million, lived off horticultural and animal creation. They exchanged excess necessities of life. Their per capita pay was like that of other agricultural nations. Furthermore, individuals of the town were practically independent. Under 10% of the populace lived in metropolitan territories. When all is said in done, the mechanical construction of the Afghan economy was lopsided. This prompted the partition of the focal government from by far most of the nearby residents and networks. It likewise addresses three significant issues. In any case, it makes a social split among metropolitan and rustic individuals in the regulatory sense, In the subsequent stage, this wonder debilitates the power, and afterward, the subjection of the focal government in the personalities of the provincial residents; lastly, it prompts starvation in the year when the threats have emerged (Barfield, 2010: 20, 125–146).

In the principal half of the 20th century, a large portion of Afghanistan's pay came from foreign aid, primarily from Germany, Japan, and Italy. Since the mid-1950s, the previous Soviet Union and the United States have been significant supporters of Afghanistan. In 1973, the aid from the previous Soviet Union was $ 428 million, right around 66% of the public authority's income. The help stream from the past Soviet Union expanded to $ 600 million out of 1975. The aggregate sum of help from the United States was $ 470 million every 1977. (Dr. Anwar Ahady: A government official in Afghanistan who recently filled in as Afghanistan's Minister of Trade and Industry).

As an autonomous express, the progression of help was overseen by the Afghan government, and around then unfamiliar project workers and benefactors just went about as financial backers and accomplices. A large portion of the foreign aid was utilized to assemble a fundamental foundation to advance the financial turn of events, including the development of transportation organizations, water system frameworks, power organizations, etc. These offices have improved the creation limit in both agribusiness and industry. The Afghan government acquired its pay through agrarian fare charges. Thus, the income of private and public organizations "private and state-possessed undertakings" (SOEs) expanded, prompting economic improvement in Afghanistan "Dr. Amin Farhang: an educator of the Afghan economy)" (World Bank: 2011 and Farhang, Interview: 2015). As can be found in Figure 1, Afghanistan's monetary circumstance has been steady. The GDP was solid, however genuine monetary development was low.

Fig. 2: Nominal GDP, 1960–1978



Source: (World Bank, 2012).

2.3.2. Economic Growth of Afghanistan From 1971-2011

Significantly, Afghanistan had lost 240$ billion from (1979-2001) because of destroyed bases and lost or sworn off promising circumstances (Ghani and Lockhart, 2009: 75). Truth should be told, the expense of this internecine conflict was around 2 million lives, 1 million handicapped individuals, and above 3 million evacuees assessed (Alim and Shobair, 2002: 1).

In the fiasco time of the battle in the country, the genuine GDP development was negative with a development pace of 2.54 percent. Although Afghanistan was arranged in 1971 by the UN as a Less Developed Country (LDC), essentially because

the internecine conflict accepted each conceivable open door that would have engaged it to advance from the referenced classification of LDCs as different nations did (Hawthrone, 2013: 141).

Table (2) is recorded as aided by the main events and their period shows the certified extension speed of a bit of the significant macroeconomic markers from 1970 to 2011, the base year is 1971.

Tab. 2: Average Growth of Real GDP and Population during Considered Periods

Period	Real GDP Growth	Real GDP per Capita Growth	Population Growth
1971-1978 (Pre-war)	0.72	-1.72	2.48
1979-1989 (Soviet Invasion)	-1.61	-3.8	2.27
1990-2001 (Civil War)	-3.39	-6.06	3.06
2002-2011 (Post 9/11)	9.27	6.25	2.84

Source: Author's Calculation, Compiled from SESRIC Statistics, (2013) and World Bank, WBDI, (2013).

The Pre-war span was appeared by a decrease in genuine GDP per capita development, recognized by extreme dry seasons, low rural creation, and a state concentrated economy, which discouraged private speculation. The normal of 0.72 percent development of genuine GDP in the pre-war time recognizes the truth that the age development was higher and quicker than the genuine GDP development determination in a negative genuine per capita development pace of 1.72 percent; nonetheless, the development of ostensible GDP was in an 8.73 percent because of expansion in the referenced period. While the United Soviet intrusion the financial markets and the destiny of the nation deteriorated constantly the negative improvement development until the fall and attack of the Vampire system of the Taliban. Pragmatic overviews, the down-to-earth show that on normal a negative 5 percent GDP development rate increases the assumption for a significant common conflict (about at any rate 1,000 passings) to 50 percent (Miguel, et al., 2003: 14-15).

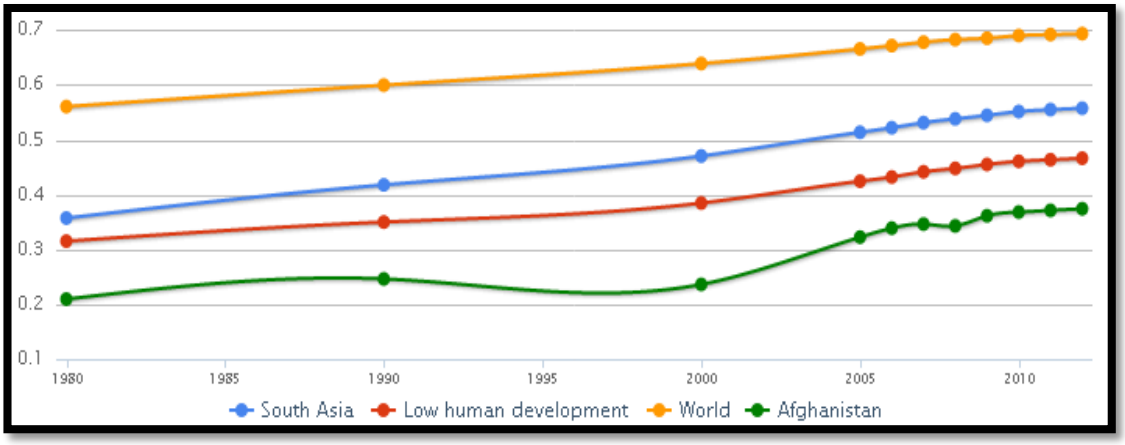
A similar event occurred with Afghanistan's development rate, the development rate in 1991 was under a rate roughly short 10%, and after a year in 1992

the major common conflict separated and it proceeded till the intrusion of the Taliban system in November 2001. The common conflict period in Afghanistan otherwise called Mujahedin and Taliban stage and the most noticeably awful impacts on the economy, in the previously mentioned period the genuine GDP development rate contacted nearly mines 3.5 percent with a normal genuine GDP for each capita development pace of practically short 6%. Thus, the assessed primary factor of decay of the economy in the previously mentioned period was the uncommon dry season in the last 50 years. All through a dry spell in the last 50 years, as the assessments show that roughly 3 to 4 million individuals intensely influenced, 700 thousand abandoned their home in quest for food, water, and field; 300 thousand of them looked for a haven to adjoining nations in Iran and Pakistan and most of them were locally dislodged (Alim and Shobair, 2002: 1).

Since 1978 interestingly, the force of negative advancement has switched because of the significant association of the global-local area and bringing about Post Conflict Aid (PCA) to Afghanistan. In the interim from 2002-2011 about a normal of 9.27 percent, the genuine GDP development has fundamentally expanded. The Human Development Index Was (HDI) influenced decidedly by monetary development.

A country outline provisioned by the UN Development Program issue a yearly Human Development Index positioning of nations throughout the planet. This eminent and luxurious following measure presents patterns being developed for an assortment of nations contrasted and both provincial and world insights.

Fig. 3: Human Development Index (HDI) of Afghanistan with the Rest of the World



Source: United Nations Development Program, (2013).

According to the given data in 2013, Afghanistan was ranked 172 out of 187 countries with available comparative data.

Tab. 3: Some of the Main Economic Indicators

Indicators/Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Nominal GDP in $ billion[a]	7.06	8.72	10.62	12.24	15.71	19.18
Real GDP growth in %[a]	5.04	13.65	3.02	21.06	17.26	8.14
Real GDP per capita[a]	155.37	171.1	172.2	202.2	230.3	243.2
Annual Consumer Price Index[a]	5.55	13.74	3.61	21.02	12.88	5.69
Sources: United Nations Development Program, (2013)						
In percent of GDP						
Exports of goods and services[b]	22.88	17.29	17.26	14.33	9.80	8.84
Import of goods and services[b]	64.02	56.59	46.3	41.02	43.92	38.79
Trade account balance	-41.14	-39.3	-29.04	-26.72	-34.12	-29.95
Revenues[c]	8.14	7.72	7.65	10.71	10.88	10.62
Expenditure[c]	22.15	22.65	21.13	22.11	20.84	21.53
Budget Deficit	14.01	14.93	13.49	11.4	9.96	10.92

Sources: a: (World Bank, WBDI, 2013), b: (SESRIC Statistics, 2013), and c: Ministry of Finance Budget, (2009, 2011).

Real GDP development shows progress ahead, yet the high diversion is because of the vacillations in the agribusiness divide in GDP which is subject to precipitation. The spending deficiency stays a worry however, the Trade account balance has improved.

Tab. 4: Corruption and Security Indexes

Indexes/ Years	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Corruption Index [a]			31 (158)		7 (179)	2 (178)	2 (179)	3 (178)	4 (182)
Peace Index [b]						135 (138)	142 (143)	145 (148)	150 (153)
Terrorism Index [b]	13 (159)	9 (159)	4 (159)	3 (159)	3 (159)	3 (159)	3 (159)	3 (159)	3 (159)

Sources: a) Transparency International, b) Vision Humanity.

The financial development has been gone to by undeniable level defilement and revolt or savagery, as' demonstrated in Table (4) Afghanistan got rank in the best three most degenerate nations from 2008-2010. In the meantime, the security circumstance estimated by the harmony and illegal intimidation files arranged Afghanistan among the shakiest and rough nations.

After the defeat of Shah Zahir Shah in 1973 and Mohammad Daud Khan was killed, the 230-year-old Durrani tradition finished in 1978 (Bandow, .2011: 31, 154-162). The socialists of the previous Soviet Union started to run Afghanistan and marked an agreement that gave $ 250 million in military guide to the Afghan government in July 1978. The socialists started a progression of changes, including the cancelation of the current land rental framework and the working framework. Government authorities supplanted the frameworks with rustic cooperatives. Creation impetuses for the residents declined, prompting solid resistance. To forestall the fall of the socialist system, the Soviet Union attacked Afghanistan in December 1979 (Farhang, 2015).

The intrusion and war upset financial action and obliterated the establishments of monetary development. The airstrikes seriously harmed the foundation and uprooted a great many individuals. For instance, 75% of agrarian and inundated territories were obliterated somewhere in the range of 1979 and 1989. Constrained induction by the Afghan government constrained huge quantities of laborers to escape, changing the structure of the workforce (Barfield, 2010). Under these conditions, Afghanistan's economy got subject to the previous Soviet Union. Nonetheless, the previous Soviet Union zeroed in its help projects on its energy, mining, and transportation areas. The results of ease help projects were exchanged to the previous Soviet Union, while Afghanistan's unfamiliar trade saves fell forcefully. Until the mid-1980s, Afghanistan owed $ 3 billion to the previous Soviet Union, and fair income was generally used to reimburse obligations. The previous Soviet Union pulled out its military from Afghanistan in 1989, and the socialist system surrendered in 1992 (Farhang, 2015).

In 1996, the Taliban caught Afghanistan. In any case, the country's monetary circumstances had not improved. All rural exercises were deserted, prompting

starvation, monetary difficulty, and viciousness in the last part of the 1990s. The populace was intensely reliant upon unfamiliar food help conveyed by compassionate organizations for essential sustenance. Afghanistan has been missing from worldwide advancement from that point onward. The public authority had battled in the last part of the 1970s, and the advancement of society and the economy has been delayed since 1979.

2.3.3. Determinants of Improvement Help to Afghanistan and other PCCs

As the examination results show, determinants of help are inconsistent for example they are in two sorts. Unfamiliar Aid in Afghanistan is typically determined by unselfish (moral/philanthropic) and non-benevolent/individual (political, vital, and financial) thought processes. Presently to place them in context, the philanthropic intentions are impacts by issues like limited neediness, common liberties, and youngster death rates; conversely, the individual or non-benevolent interests are affected by concerns are like monetary destinations, key interests, and political ties. Therefore, exact-based outcomes show that the determinants of help are reliant upon the kind of help (reciprocal or multilateral) and help suppliers and givers. Presently to place them in context respective guide is a sort of help driven by an enormous degree of international strategy; though multilateral help is run with the advancement of beneficiary nations (Lumsdaine, 1993), (Maizels and Nissanke,1984: 879-900), (Alesina and Dollar, 2000: 33-63), (Bandyopadhyay and Wall 2006).

A friendly gathering of Post Conflict Countries (PCCs) built with comparative conflict-related attributes to dissect the determinants of Development Aid (DA) to Afghanistan and through the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) relapse the got DA is investigated. The data set of Leitenberg is a kind of information base that the friend bunch is developed dependent on it, which includes the rundown of PCCs from 1955-2000 around 1,000 conflict-related military and regular citizen passings (Leitenberg, 2006: 73-79).

The accompanying three standards are the premise of the nation’s chose in the friendly bunch.

- At least five years of constantly kept going conflict in the friend bunch nations with around 50,000 military and regular citizen passings. Furthermore, this is a kind

of condition which guarantees that Severely Conflict-Affected Countries (SCACs) are remembered for the gathering. It is likewise the premise of a superior correlation with guarantee the determinants of ODA.

- UN or NATO powers were conveyed to peer-bunch nations after a struggle (barring military perception missions). The present situation guarantees the support of the global-local area and its conceivable effect on ODA.

The ODA conveyed to the friend bunch — avoidance of one year to Mozambique (1989) was after the Cold War for example after 1989. The present circumstance controls that the ODA dissemination isn't influenced by the intentions of the Cold War (Atomic Archive, 1998: 22). The forthcoming information base of Lautenberg doesn't cover post-2000 years. Iraq was incorporated due to satisfy the over three conditions (Iraq Body Count, 2003: 1). The nations remembered for the companion bunch, the conflict span, all-out fatalities, and the Conflict Severity Ratio (CSR) (all-out passings in wartime isolated by normal of the yearly populace during wartime) of the friend bunch nations are recorded in the table.

Tab. 5: List of SCACs

Country	War begin year[a]	Major war end year[a]	Total deaths in thousands	Average population during war in million[b]	CSR in (per-cent)
Afghanistan	1979	2001	2,000[69]	20	10
Angola	1980	2000	1,100	11	10
Bosnia Her-zegovina	1991	1996	105[70]	4	3
Iraq	2003	2004	162	30	1
Mozambique	1981	1988	900	13	7
Rwanda	1990	1995	1,000	6	16
Sierra Leone	1991	2000	50	5	1
Sudan	1983	2000	2,100	22	10

Source: a: (Leitenberg, 2006: 1), b: (World Bank WBDI, 2013: 1).

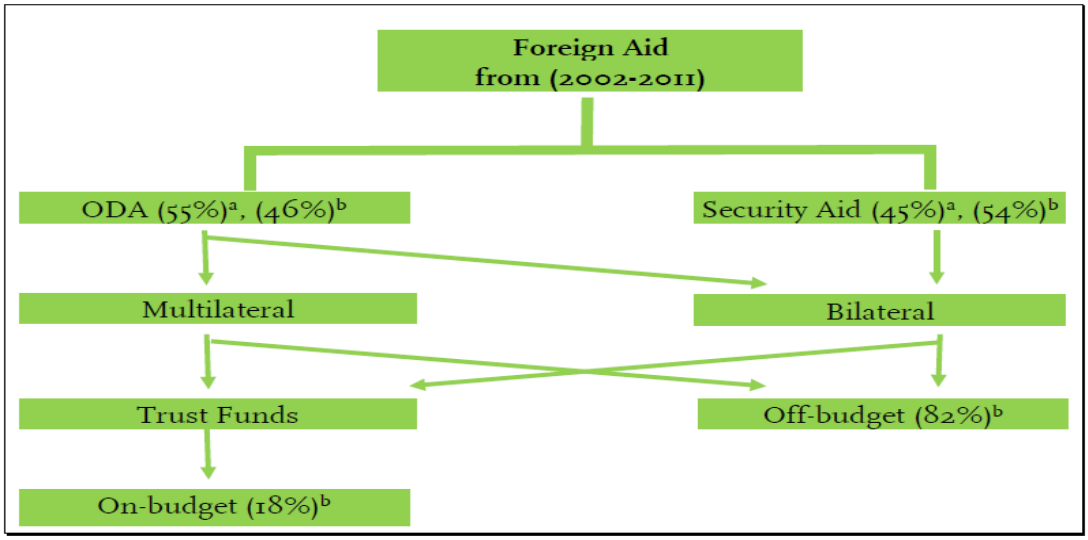
2.3.4. Post-Taliban Help on Afghanistan (2002-2011)

The entire commitments of FA to Afghanistan have an index structure. ODA teacher to 42 billion (46 percent) of the entire responsibility and Security use to 54 percent (Ministry of Finance, 2012: 48-49). ODA is provided in two sorts of structures;

reciprocal and multilateral structure, whiles security help is just respective. Then again; FA is being isolated into two kinds as spent off-spending plan and on spending plan. Forward of all-out enterprises dispensed from 2002 to 2011, 82 percent was off-spending plan and 18 percent on-spending plan. To place them in context, on-spending reserves are directed through Trust Funds and used to being for amplification and security purposes. Plus, enormous multilateral assets comprise the Afghanistan redesign Trust Fund and Law and Order Trust Fund. Afghanistan Renovation Fund by having 67% of the offer in complete trust finances upholds the recreation subsidizing (Ministry of Finance, 2010 and 2012: 13 and 19).

Peace and lawfulness Trust Funds serve as security help and have 30% of commitment in entire trust reserves. Afghanistan Renovation Fund was gotten comfortable in 2002 at the Tokyo Conference. It is overseen under the oversight of an administration council containing the World Bank, IMF, Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, and United Nations Development Program and is directed for the benefit of 27 contributors. The public authority doesn't choose the capital and asset stream into the asset (Panda, 2011: 6).

Fig. 2.4: Configuration of the Foreign Aid to Afghanistan



Sources: Ministry of Finance, (2012) and OECD Statistics, (2013). **a)** As % of the whole FA dedicated, **b)** as % of the whole FA disbursed

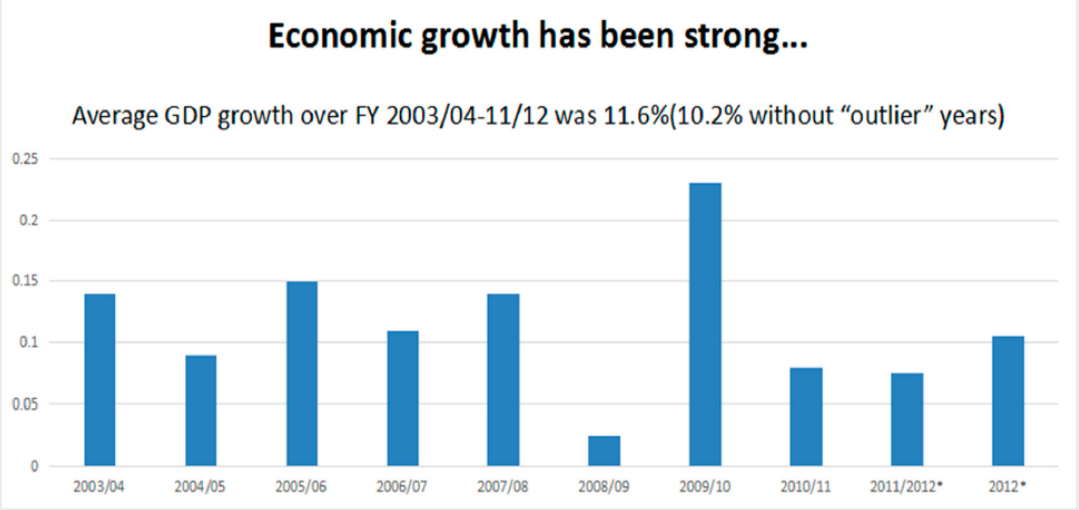
The FA spent in Afghanistan isn't equivalent to spent in Afghanistan. The amount of help spent in Afghanistan is roughly 25% (17.2 billion) of the entire company spent in Afghanistan (70 billion) as' demonstrated in "table 3". Numerous

elements chip in 'add' to the light spending proportion like light homegrown creation, absence of fascination limit, instability, defilement, the inclination of a portion of the benefactors for their public firms, underdevelopment of the private area, and absence of synchrony among partners and the public authority. As the result of the 9/11 assaults, a prompt move was made by the US military and other Taliban global powers to oust the Taliban system. The period of viciousness and warlords finished, prompting harmony and the introduction to homegrown financial development. 3,000,000 Afghans living abroad got back to Afghanistan with their resources after 2001, and around 600,000 deportees got back and recovered their property (Barakat, 2012: 439-454).

Worldwide people groups have given billions of dollars in foreign aid to assist Afghanistan with modifying its local area. Since 2001, the Afghan government has gotten $ 78 billion in foreign aid from worldwide workers for hire and givers. As Figure 4 shows, Afghanistan's monetary circumstance has grown essentially during this period. In 2003, Afghanistan's GDP was just $ 4.1 billion, yet in 2009 it came to $ 12.5 billion (Ministry of Finance, 2012). Although GDP has risen, Afghanistan's financial circumstance is unpredictable. Development in GDP and financial improvement was, truth be told, profoundly reliant upon the measure of help got. For instance, complete foreign aid in 2019.97% of Afghanistan's GDP (World Bank, 2011).

This implies that the customary example of help improvement has been the main factor in working with Afghanistan's financial exercises. This restricted the Afghan government's capacity to identify the inside elements of financial development and hazard the executives when diminishing the measure of foreign aid. The Afghan government has failed to keep a grip on projects oversaw and upheld by worldwide workers for hire and contributors. So, the progression of help has prompted adverse consequences in Afghanistan, like the Dutch illness and financial breakdown, and has been following the conventional example of help advancement, instead of Afghanistan (World Bank, 2011).

Fig. 2.5: Economic Growth



Source: (Farhadi, 2013: 9).

Fig. 6: ODA to Afghanistan

2.3.5. Afghanistan's Economy after 2013 and Beyond

Contemporary investigations of the Afghan economy and society have zeroed in primarily on the eventual fate of unfamiliar help. The customary advancement help model has upheld financial amplification to have a high development pace of 9% from 2003 to 2012. Somewhere in the range of 2012 and 2013 in the monetary year, Afghanistan's (GDP) was $ 19.8 billion and per capita, the pay was about $ 660. In 2013, foreign aid fell strongly, stopping monetary development. Afghanistan's monetary development rate in 2013 was just 2%, down from 1.3% in 2014, and ascending to only 1.9% in 2015. In 2016, GDP fell by half. The financial development rate was right now lower than the populace development rate. The joblessness rate in 2015 was 40 percent, with yearly development of more than 15%. Additionally, 36% of the populace lived beneath the neediness line (World Bank, 2018).

With the decrease in unfamiliar help, the breakdown of Afghanistan's economy, which is reliant upon unfamiliar help and needs inward dynamism, is unavoidable. This wonder has hurt the vocations of conventional individuals in Afghanistan. As per the Asian Foundation's yearly overview, 29.7 percent of Afghans thought their day-to-day environments were terrible in 2015. This is the most elevated extent throughout the entire existence of Afghanistan. The difficult issues of debasement additionally cut

down the country's financial turn of events and contrarily influenced individuals' trust in public reproduction. All in all, we have seen an absence of monetary improvement in Afghanistan in the course of recent many years. In the second 50% of the 20th century, Afghanistan dove into mayhem brought about by the shift in power, and the activities of warlords. After 9/11, Afghanistan was depicted as a nation of consistent struggle. Self-destruction bombings and rehashed deaths, just as an expansion in regular citizen and military setbacks, have sullied Afghanistan's picture as a hindrance to advance (Sayed, 2015).

Despite what is generally expected, individuals of Afghanistan are frantically expecting an opportunity to live in harmony to give the necessities of life to their future kids. They are worn out on war and factionalism and need to pick opportunity and a way to monetary and social turn of events. Global social orders have fundamentally upheld approaches and models intended to improve destitution by improving government execution, political authenticity, human resources, and material assets. The establishment of Afghanistan's improvement help model lies at the core of the technique: giving the conditions to Afghanistan's turn of events and offering fundamental monetary help for projects that are critical to them. Be that as it may, the adequacy of the customary advancement help model in Afghanistan is problematic because of its disentanglement.

2.3.6. Who USAID Are?

U.S. Organization for International Development, which is in short 'USAID', is the world's chief head global improvement office and a reactant entertainer which is controlling the impact of advancement results. USAID endeavors to remember and alleviate lift lives, draw in networks and increment generous majority rules system. USAID's work move advances the U.S. public safety and monetary thriving intentionally; in their ideas, most importantly, shows American liberality; and gives a way to recipient self-food and versatility, the ability to recuperate from troubles and sturdiness. The author of USAID, President John. F. Kennedy, made the United States Agency for International Development by leader request in the year 1961 to push ahead of the US government's global refinement and philanthropic endeavors. USAID oversees global turn of events and philanthropic endeavors to be careful or salvage

lives, decrease neediness, develop, support, and increase majority rule administration and help individuals progress past help (USAID, 2019).

2.3.6.1. USAID Assistance to Foreign Countries

The USAID foreign aid and consolation has consistently had the twice reason as extraordinary as various for assisting America's inclinations during the time that improving lives in the creating scene. Notice commendable that USAID sets in motion U.S. international strategy by additional the advancement of wide-scale human advancement at the interim it extends steady, free social orders, design markets, and exchange accomplices for the United States and energizes the refinement of generosity abroad. USAID has worked in progress in more than 100 nations, and to sum up their exercises thusly;

- Promote Global Health
- Support Global Stability
- Provide Humanitarian Assistance
- Catalyze Innovation and Partnership
- Empower Women And Girls[6].

2.3.6.2. USAID's Mission, Vision, and Values

USAID's main goal for the American public is to besides and exhibit vote-based significance, worth, and value abroad, and to move along and advances a free, serene, quiet, prosperous, and liberated from the aggravation world. As to with America's international strategy, the U.S. Organization for International Development moves advances the U.S. government's global refinement and help for calamity through associations and examinations for saving lives, diminishing destitution, escalating and developing the majority rule administration, and urge individuals to rise out of philanthropic emergencies and progress past help (USAID, 2018).

USAID's objective is to assist partners to become self-sufficient and enable them of leading their refinement journeys. USAID investigates reducing the reach of conflict, preventing the spread of pandemic disease, and counteracting the drivers of violence, unreliability, transitional crime, and other security threats to make signs of progress. USAID also increases American profitability through investments that

[6] Assistance To Foreign Countries, available in the ling bellow, https://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are

spread markets for U.S. exports; innovate a range of playing fields for U.S. businesses; and encourage more stable, irrepressible, and adaptable, and democratic societies.
The USAID see themselves as the world leader in humanitarian assistance and stand with peoples when the disasters strike or crisis emerge (USAID, 2018).

2.3.7. USAID's Contributes in Afghanistan

USAID is helping Afghanistan to go to a more dependable part with different or perspectives connected and composed of the area and the world. Extraordinary stages have been made towards points in wellbeing and schooling, returning a considerable measure of afghan back into financial and urban life. Capable organizations accountably face individuals' necessities and goals are being reestablished. Hypothesis in the foundation and human resources are making the nation safe and tough to extremists and unlawful business and more alluring for the private-area endeavor. USAID has helped earnings, open positions, and diminished destitution. All the while, USAID improved how to work in Afghanistan. These enhance and changes are the central obligations to achieve results reasonably and cost-adequately. USAID and its collusion will remain along to amass upon this condition. USAID's reality covers financing in energy, businesses, and limits that will produce a wide-going and sweeping monetary increase and improve security. USAID helps out the Afghan government and Afghan individuals to get ready and complete the establishments that empower effective progress from a donor upheld economy to one free determined by afghan development and creativity (USAID, 2021).

Following forty years of war, Afghanistan is going towards a more feasible, secure, and prosperous future, with the principal monetary backings of the U.S. government and the global-local area, Afghanistan has connected colossal accomplishments in the previous fifteen years. Brilliant questions to a cutthroat circumstance remain. As per the World Bank's delivered information, 39% of Afghans live in neediness and the extent of jobless individuals stays high. Considerably 55% of the crowd are younger than 20 and an assessment of 400,000 youthful, workforce of Afghans enter the work market every year. As indicated by the United Nations world food program, which is in short known as (WHO), 33% of the populace is food shaky, and a heavenly number of individuals experience the ill effects of an absence of admittance to essential administrations. A high extent of youngsters experiences the

ill effects of an absence of admittance to training and ongoing malnourishment (USAID, 2021).

An Afghanistan with an advanced steady, comprehensive, and progressively prosperous nation is the objective which the USAID has been following. All through the previous decade, Afghanistan has shown a surprising turn of events and refinement acquires on account of the entire of-government endeavors of the United States, just as the worldwide accomplices of the Afghan government, and the Afghan public. the fundamental components of USAID's technique pushing ahead center around supporting the huge accomplishments in wellbeing, schooling, and for ladies; just as monetary development drove by farming and financial manageability; and going to bat for genuine and successful Afghan administration.

2.3.8. Agriculture

The Agriculture area comprises up to 40 percent of the total national output in Afghanistan. Farming assumes a basic part in Afghanistan's food security and a factor that makes specific wonder occur or create monetary development. The significant piece of Afghans' vocations and their family food depend on horticulture collection. Before too many years of fights, Afghanistan's agribusiness harvests acquired a worldwide height for greatness, specifically almonds, pomegranates, pistachios, raisins, and apricots. USAID with its union just as the service of farming, water systems, or then again the stock of water to land or yields to help development, commonly using channels and animals to engage Afghanistan's rural branch by making and giving positions, raising wages and profitability just as proficiency, improving and escalating food security, and spreading freedoms to send out Afghan merchandise and assets to worldwide business sectors[7] (USAID, 2021).

2.3.8.1. Accelerating Market-Led Growth in Agriculture

In this situation, the justification of USAID’s agriculture program is to ameliorate and upgrade food security, expand and enlarge agriculture efficiency, production, and capacity as well as rural employment, and improve family remunerations and wellbeing. On the other hand, to put them in perspective, improved

[7] Reachable in the link: https://www.usaid.gov/afghanistan/about-us / Last Updated: January 6, 202. [Accessed: January 19, 2021].

job opportunities and salaries, as well as wages, also decrease pressures on the poor to grow opium poppy[8] (USAID, 2021).

Major Highlights:

Since 2006:

• USAID greased up more than $845 million in multiplied deals in horticulture items.

• USAID conceded the creation of 647,000 full-time comparable positions.

• USAID gave more than 540,000 hectares more gainful and proficient through a better water system (USAID, 2021).

Late Highlights:

In 2018:

• USAID finances homegrown and global deals of agribusiness harvests of Afghanistan by working with more than $201.4 million.

• USAID helped roughly 190,000 families with focused horticulture impedance to raise efficiency and livelihoods.

• USAID support above 2,200 drives and cleverness horticulture and agronomists with giving advances to help and extend their organizations.

• USAID worked with the making of 3,365 everyday positions having a place with the same class.

• 277 kilometers of water system trenches got to restore and readopt by USAID, which improved the stockpile of water to land and harvests on right around 30,000 hectares of grounds utilized for cultivating (USAID, 2021).

2.3.8.2. Re-establishing Afghanistan's Agricultural Strength:

Since 2006, USAID helped the giving and circulation of vouchers for seed, synthetic, or common substance added to soil or land to expand its ripeness as manure, devices, abilities, and innovation to begin creation by an unexpected delivery and speed up the pay of ranchers the nation over, in the meantime helping afghan homestead masters to connect accomplishment to fund gear, and preparing too.

2.3.8.3. Growing Admittance to Credit and supporting Agribusiness

USAID has assumed a critical part in the making of the Agriculture Development Fund (ADF), and building up agribusiness directed on stringently business standards, which is demonstrated to offering types of assistance to the

[8] Opium Poppy: a Eurasian poppy with ornamental white, red, pink, or purple flowers. Its immature capsules yield a latex from which opium is obtained.

horticulture area and balancing out admittance to particular credit lines, comprising of monetary items planned explicitly for finance managers and ranchers just as monetary middle people. Past that, USAID is additionally helping new agribusiness to go through the regular turn of events and empowering ranch rulers to improve the quality and amount of their items (USAID, 2021).

2.3.8.4. Interfacing Ranchers (Farmers) to Local and Worldwide Business areas

Growing the client base past Afghanistan's lines assumes a glorious part later on for the horticulture area of Afghanistan. USAID has caused to be opened new business sectors to afghan harvests by assisting ranchers withdrawing in worldwide pressing and transportation norms and by masterminding global agribusiness exchange fairs methodically (USAID, 2021). USAID has opened new business sectors to Afghan products by assisting ranchers with meeting worldwide bundling and transportation principles and by getting sorted out global rural exchange fairs.

2.3.9. Majority rules system and Governance

Since 2002, USAID has upheld including, the vote-based cycle that is valuable for enabling Afghan residents; further the advancement of responsibility and straightforward administration; empower public solidarity, and make accessible the necessities of Afghan individuals. USAID increases the capacity of key authoritative, presidential branch foundation, and legal to serve afghan residents, and enable and support the raise of media and association of common society. Most importantly, the two central issues like sexual orientation uniformity and ladies' city and political authority are a generous need to the achievement of these endeavors (USAID, 2021).

Reinforcing foundations for great administration: USAID's Democracy and Governance program helps the commencement of a fiercely acknowledged public government that further the advancement of public solidarity and the need of the Afghan public are adequately served. With USAID's help, the limit of center foundations including the autonomous Electoral Commission, the National Assembly, the Supreme Court, and the objective of services and organizations of the presidential branch-like free directorate for neighborhood administration, and the common assistance commission get created. Likewise, USAID additionally makes accessible

preparing to afghan common society associations to endorse and advocate for much better society-drove changes (USAID, 2021).

Significant Highlights

- Since 2010 now, more than 11,000 media experts and columnists; including more than 3,000 ladies have gotten train from USAID.

- From 2017 up to this point, USAID has assumed a wonderful part in the preparation of roughly 1,765 appointed authorities and court organization on administration, initiative, and court organization.

Late Highlights:

- Since June of 2016 as of not long ago, USAID has given food, covers, and fundamental family things for more than 156,000 casualties of contention.

- With USAID support, the principal worldwide gathering was held in November of 2016, in which people with incapacities united 430 delegates from each of the 34 territories to propel government strategies to improve the existences of more than 1.2 million individuals living with inabilities all through Afghanistan.

- USAID accomplice neighborhood government, as such, districts' income age brought up in partition by 31%. Then again, the mix of common improvement plans expanded by 11% in the public spending plan.

- In July 2017, USAID introduces the "Rasana" which implies (media) program, which prepares and support the female writer of afghan; furnishes them with mastery to secure their selves and their information; and supports the extension of media to have the option to reach to distant areas[9] (USAID, 2021).

Governance: USAID upheld the Afghan government to offer superior assistance for Afghan residents by verifying endeavors to help the responsibility and straightforwardness of its establishments and cycle of the board; make proficient government measure; enhance the length of connecting; improve the nature of

[9] Reachable in this link: https://www.usaid.gov/afghanistan/democracy-governance / [Accessed on January 27, 2021].

monetary administration; and engage the linkages among focal and subnational levels of government (USAID, 2021).

Law and order: USAID proceeds with the Afghan government to be qualified for the advantage of its equity framework to guarantee that impartial judgment in all appropriate and legitimate conditions and unbiased equity is available to all residents (USAID, 2021).

Hostile to Corruption: Thinking of additional endeavors by other U.S. government accomplices pointed toward convincing recognition of the law and indictment, the interceptive collaboration of USAID centers around inhibitory measures which decrease openings for defilement at the hour of improving the norm of open administrations offered to Afghan residents (USAID, 2021).

Supporting Electoral Processes: USAID is obliged to keep working in close coordination with different givers and the United States to put resources into programming that sponsors and supports the Afghan government, common society associations, and partners which are extremely keen on advancing solid and straightforward races (USAID, 2021).

Common Society and Media: A solid majority rules system may consistently encounter vulnerable and basic explanations by lively, cheerful, fiery, and autonomous media just as blunt common society associations. USAID had assumed a wonderful part to help and support the inception of a prosperous, developing, and thriving common society, into the deal of free media climate where valiant journalists and activists give instructive edifications to their kinsmen of recent developments and consider public authorities responsible[10].

2.3.10. Economic Growth

USAID, in the fortuitous event with the Afghanistan government, is effectively taking care of a fare that drove the development of the economy across a broad scope of areas. Empowering a lot of the private area to see global fare best practices to bring into a circle of item norms and quality will help open provincial and worldwide

[10] Provided in the following link: https://www.usaid.gov/afghanistan/democracy-governance / last updated: January 21, 2021, [Accessed on January 28, 2021].

freedoms for business sectors. Sending variable abilities to connect with item requests will accessible afghan exporters to upgrade their seriousness, market passageway, and brand distinguishing proof. New organizations and occupations can create by going to both provincial and homegrown portions of the overall industry. A basic matter for Afghanistan is supportable monetary development in the long haul to attempt political security, independence, or more all financial dependability. USAID arranged its FY 2019 to FY 2023 state broadening participation methodology with Afghanistan's service of industry and business' objective of growing fares to $2 billion by 2023 (USAID, 2021).

Lessening Poverty by Promoting Economic Growth: The start focus of USAID/Afghanistan's monetary development program is to the private area is being driven advance a flourishing economy, as steady political and financial circumstances can assume a superb part in keeping psychological warfare from prospering in delicate states. Concerning the improvement of the financial approach and business climate, USAID's shift focuses to keep on progressing macroeconomic enhancement, an assortment of income, and state-possessed undertakings privatization. To continue to aid the improvement of cutthroat private areas, USAID will be going together to create modern business parks, upholds Afghan organizations to confront each kind of challenge at the worldwide market, and backing SMEs (USAID, 2021).

Significant Highlights: Afghanistan is showing wonderful advancement with fares of $875 million every 2018.

Ongoing Highlights:

- Beyond the fruitful launching of the main air hall in June of 2017, the public authority of Afghanistan proceeded to grandstand extra Afghan fares to the world by opening more air passages with different nations. For instance, in December of 2018, the public air program of Afghanistan gave and worked with the fare of harvests to India, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, the European Union, Kazakhstan, And the United Arab Emirates.

- USAID upheld the entry to flourishing which is in short (P2P) globalize exchange and speculation shows. As a record, the initial two P2P happened in New Delhi and Mumbai in September of 2017 and September of 2018, separately. As a

finish of these occasions, Indian and afghan business examined around $600 million in submitted and set up just as pre-contract arrangements.

- Associating intimately with the Afghanistan government, and fare customs all in one resource has come to exist at the Hamid Karzai global air terminal in Kabul in January 2018.

- USAID is urged to give lawful and strategy counsel to the service of mines and petrol and other government elements from administrative environmental factors that will support partnership interest in the mining area of Afghanistan (USAID, 2021).

Occupation Creation and Private Area Seriousness: USAID focus to decrease the joblessness range through a multi-pronged methodology that helps trade esteem chain administration gives, advance new organizations, work revelations, and empower youth business venture.

Export Handling Zones and Fare Assistance: USAID will zero in on creating send out preparing zones and air freight offices by tending to the difficulties of trading; augmenting new courses for the trip of air payloads; making and setting up One-Stop look for imports and fares; necessities of air terminal related post-increase by executing World Trade Organization; and occupations just as speculation making by firm-level help to trade situated business (USAID, 2021).

Strategy Reform and Strategic Management: USAID gives specialized help, in the kind of impacting US government interagency association off which is tremendously centered on fortifying the empowering climate strategies that offer help for the private area (e.g., business laws and approaches to give support for mining and broadcast communications).

2.3.11. Education

Afghanistan is wealthy on the off chance that having the most youthful populace throughout the planet, making accessible quality training especially basic for the quickly developing measure of school-matured young men and young ladies. As numerous afghans will in general school and quest for talented business, their result is a developing interest for reading material, learning rooms, profoundly gifted educators, and imaginative ways to deal with the get ready young people of afghans to

draw in the labor force. From primary school to the high instruction level, USAID is engaging the cycles and establishments to guarantee that all youngsters have a chance to learn (USAID, 2021).

Growing permission to quality guidance and proper learning conditions: The methodology of USAID for instruction in Afghanistan is to give and support essential training, advanced education, and proficiency joined with productive abilities preparing for youth out of school and grown-ups. In all of these sub-areas, USAID focuses on creating educational, institutional frameworks that support quality instructing, giving gainful materials, and collecting learning spaces. numerous different projects and exercises containing preparing and specialized help to developing and fortify educators and manager execution; assisting of a teacher preparing educational plans, normalized execution, an arrangement of instructor confirmation, and data framework; printing of course readings; and developing homerooms and educator training offices (USAID, 2021).

Significant Highlights:

- Above all, more than 9 million youngsters (counting over 3.5 million young ladies), are tried out of school, and public and private colleges enlisted more than 300,000 researchers of which 100,000 of them are ladies concerning the Afghan Ministry of Higher Education exposure.

Since 2008:

- USAID got printed and extended more than 170 million reading material to schools.
- USAID instill and educated more than 480,000 instructors.
- USAID authoritatively enlisted more than 3 million females in local area-based training classes (USAID, 2021).

Ongoing Highlights:

In 2017 and 2018:

- USAID served to authenticate the commencement of 8,440 local area-based training and speeded learning classed up, getting and ensuring more than 171,300 kids access quality instruction of which 53.3% of them are addressing young ladies.
- USAID served to support early evaluation perusing pilots in Kabul, Herat, Nangarhar, and Laghman through the Afghan Children Read (ACR) action.

- More than 2,175 educators, including 708 of the ladies, got furnished by USAID with the instruction proficient improvement preparing.
- More than 3,000 school directors and chairmen, including 561 of them ladies acquired fundamental school the board by USAID.
- Through USAID's Promote Scholarship Program, above 850 females got a full-educational cost grant to tutoring unhitched male's and expert's level degrees.
- In collaboration with 13 U.S. colleges, USAID upheld 11 public afghan colleges to advance existing and set up new degrees in the schools of business organization, medication, brain science, interchanges, designing, IT, instruction, and farming.

Improving Basic Education: USAID offers backing to the nature of fundamental training to get improvement by aiding showing teachers, delivering the nature of learning materials, apportioning course books, and fortifying the service of schooling's capacity to manage a cross country instructive framework.

Supporting Higher Education: USAID upholds Afghans to follow advanced education and professional preparing openings that will supply them with the fundamental information and abilities they need to definitively add to the labor force (USAID, 2021).

2.3.12. Ladies' Empowerment and Gender

Even though Afghanistan faces novel and testing incitements intending to sexual orientation issues, heavenly advancement has been made in ladies' wellbeing and training. Afghanistan's future, by and large talking, as a last objective of harmony and flourishing depends on building an exhaustive civilization that takes an interest in the general population and private areas (USAID, 2021).

Gender and Participant Training: The United States had vowed to eliminate requirements on the capability of ladies. Ladies' partaking in the remaking of Afghanistan would affect the local area. Most importantly, to have the option to get this, USAID is resolved to uphold lawful rights for ladies, assist them with confronting the difficulties and chance of accessing public and administrations and occupations, increment their ability, and energizes their consideration in open life. USAID used to focus to set the seal on a superior "make certain" future for ladies of Afghanistan, their family members, social orders, and nation.

Significant Highlights

- From 2002 up to this point, the future expanded from 47 years of age to more than 60 among ladies.

- In the neighborhood of 100,000 ladies are going to college, and around 3.5 million young ladies are formally enlisted in school.

Ongoing Highlights

- From 2015 to 2018, USAID straightforwardly focused on points that permit ladies to add to their nation's tranquility and thriving through Women Empowerment Program, which served more than 61,000 ladies with administration abilities, business improvement administrations, common help preparing, professional training, and common society support.

- In the year 2018, women organizations hammer out more than $5 million in agreements at trade shows that orchestrate markets for women's profitability in food preparing, fitting, natural products, and nuts (USAID, 2021).

2.3.13. Wellbeing and Education

USAID is raising the capacity of admittance to training young ladies through the raising of the numbers and nature of ladies teachers from one side of the country to the other. Indistinguishably, college scholastic shrewdness, as such, grants are moving more ladies into vocations, and obligation arrangement administrations are making them testing and cutthroat in the expert commercial center. An advance program concurrence with monetary and banking organization had been set up by USAID, maybe that has a particular advance item that researches centers around ladies business visionaries just as representatives and ladies claimed organizations.

Although Afghanistan has seen wonderful extensions in its wellbeing area since 2002, numerous difficulties have plagued Afghanistan's general wellbeing framework tuberculosis, polio, poor emotional well-being, and quite possibly the most world's most significant levels of kid's lack of healthy sustenance. Advancement of the wellbeing area is by all accounts proceeding to be the most important sort of stuff and is one the USAID's three key vital goals for the state.

Proceeding with work with the public authority of Afghanistan and the private area, USAID is focused on making accessible fundamental medical care and fundamental clinic administrations while enabling the general wellbeing framework. USAID's wellbeing program upgrade and safeguard accomplishments made since 2002 while going to offer help for Afghanistan in its endeavors to bring down the kid and maternal mortality, limit passing's which are identified with tuberculosis, tackler youth lack of healthy sustenance, improve techniques for the utilization of present-day family arranging, or more all, take out polio. USAID's partners along with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) of Afghanistan and neighborhood partners to give the best quality to essential medical care administrations open to afghan around the country, especially ladies and youngsters (USAID, 2021).

Significant Highlights

- Between October of 2017 and September of 2018, USAID, along with the MoPH, give upheld and did more than 900,000 institutional conveyances at offices of general wellbeing.

- Public wellbeing offices gave more PENTA3 immunization to more than 1.4 million kids everywhere in the state.

- Together with the monetary help of USAID and other submitted global givers, the World Bank, then again, gave more than 2,400 general wellbeing offices in every one of the 34 territories with around 94% of the offices reflecting at any rate one female medical services supplier.

Ongoing Highlights

- USAID has been offering help to the MoPH to produce homegrown pay by presenting a client-free framework at general wellbeing offices. As an occasion, huge emergency clinics in Kabul are doing the framework.

- Between the October of 2017 and September of 2018, USAID's TB program and identified almost 219 multi-drug TB caseloads everywhere in the country with 2018 this starting treatment (USAID, 2021).

Saving the Existences of Ladies and Kids: Obviously, Together with the service of account, which is abbreviate, MoPH, USAID, and other monetary appraisal allies the conveyance of an essential bundle of wellbeing administrations where (BPHS), and the important bundle of emergency clinic administrations (EPHS) all around the 34

conditions of the country, the raisin scope of wellbeing in laborers and accessibility crucial drugs, the impairing and therapy of persistent malnourishment, and give to limit the spreading the irresistible sicknesses out (USAID, 2021).

Improving the Viability and Responsibility of the Wellbeing Framework: USAID, to improve the capacity to oversee and design exercises keeps working with the MoPH, show assets, and upgrade security and wellbeing data just as strategic frameworks, and show and assess the plan. The monetary help engages the MoPH as an establishment and makes things dependable, responsible, and unambiguous cycles towards acquiring independence.

Growing Access to Fundamental Health Services: USAID is focused on giving help and to the MoPH in growing successful private-area associations to grease up the death of value over, monetarily viable administrations of wellbeing and information to afghan all over the country, especially rustic, the individuals who have low public pay populace. USAID is focused on giving fundamental wellbeing administrations in a wide reach to country, low-pay individuals by building up private area payment of picked drugs, salt of oral rehydration, and answer for safe water (USAID, 2021).

Foundation: Long periods of battle and struggle, an extreme environment, and dismissal put behind a large part of the framework of Afghanistan in the rubble. In 2001, a lot of provincial subareas didn't have adequate power, accessible water, or even a piece of streets planned for vehicles to interface them to schools, wellbeing centers, and public administrations. USAID has zeroed in particularly on restoring and building an afghan foundation in the course of the most recent decade. USAID is at present grasped on enhancing the capacity of the Afghan government and the private area to join in and work over these speculations to grow and give admittance to energy to family and organizations, continue streaming the drinkable water framework, caring for endless miles of streets and expressways, and make accessible requirements that offer significant public types of assistance.

USAID is focused on expanding afghan to admittance to power and drinkable water; and produce, develop, and go to streets, schools, facilities, and medical clinics. Unsafety of the state against criminal dangers, disallowing geology, and deficiency of prepared experts every progressing challenge and troubles. The public authority of Afghanistan gets all help either monetarily or security from USAID and accomplices

to join in and work existing foundation fathoms in widening admittance to power skylines and stimulate eagerness in private area interest in the fundamental physical and authoritative constructions and offices advancement (USAID, 2021).

Significant Highlights:

- The Afghanistan Breshan Sherkat (DABS), which in English is "Afghanistan National Power Utility" got help from USAID to give an extra 313.5 megawatts to the public force framework of Afghanistan which makes them fit for carrying utility to raise its customer's base by 73% from 2010 to 2016.

- USAID cleared their bits of help over developing of streets which previously built 2,000 kilometers streets, containing the Afghanistan ring street from 2003 to 2016.

- In the interceding time frame between 2008 and now, USAID worked with clean water to over 2,000,000 Afghans.

Ongoing Highlights

- in December of 2018, USAID thinks of marking an agreement of an interagency organization concurrence with the U.S. armed force corps of specialists to give the upkeep of the ideal degree of value in the assistance "Quality Assurance" and capably orchestrating administrations for the North East Power System which is in short (NEPS) just as southeast Power System which in short could be (SEPS) substations which is a bunch of hardware decreasing the high voltage of electrical force transmission to that appropriate for supply to purchasers and SEPS finishing projects.

- together with the backings from USAID, De Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS) is thinking up roughly 380 kilometers of 220 kilowatts transmission line among Ghazni And Kandahar urban communities which this transmission lines inside and out territories such conduits intended to convey power or an electrical sign over huge distances with least misfortunes and bending to stretch out the public electrical framework to southern Afghanistan (USAID, 2021).

2.3.14. Energy

Both USAID and the public authority of Afghanistan perceive that admittance to power can be a key reason for expanding monetary development. USAID is resolved to be proceeding with its organization with the public authority of Afghanistan and the private areas to improve and augment just as increment admittance to the reasonable and dependable simultaneously moderate stockpile of energy for afghan residents and vendors across the state.

Streets: Since 2003, USAID has zeroed in additional upon the development and restoration of more the 2,000 kilometers of streets being valuable for trade and push travel, containing Afghanistan's ring street, which playing an extension part for five significant urban communities like Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Jalalabad, And Mazar E Sharif. USAID is focused on securing its use by apportioning two critical methodologies, for example, Emergency Repair to streets which is demolished by defiant or progressive exercises against the public authority or at the end of the day 'Extremist Activities' and Natural Disaster to vital business passageways remains guaranteed.

Water and Sanitation: To sum up, from the earliest starting point of 2008, USAID and Afghanistan government-administered drinkable perfect and new water even the chance of admittance to Distillation or in different words 'The activity of purging a fluid by an interaction of warming and cooling as we as the Condensation or in additional clarification 'the transformation of a fume or gas to a fluid' interestingly to more than 2,000,000 afghan families and around 1.5 million individuals got admittance to improved disinfection through local area drove arrangements that confine the episode of sicknesses. The public authority of Afghanistan in relationship with USAID, Germany, and France, is putting resources into building a water foundation to enhance the nature of water and supply for Kabul occupants (USAID, 2021).

Structures: USAID monetarily helped the plan and development frameworks of many emergency clinics, facilities, maternity specialist 'which is an individual, ordinarily a lady, who is prepared to help ladies in labor', teacher preparing focuses,

secondary schools, college home and a haven for enteral and outside understudies, the structure of government office all around Afghanistan.

2.3.15. Philanthropic Assistance

U.S. government helpful help endeavors decapitate by USAID in Afghanistan by;

- Populations influenced by struggle and catastrophe get helpful and food help through focused reactions that are anticipated to address their issues.

- Constructing adaptability by engaging local area-based components that fuse readiness of hazard crisis and debacle hazard decrease.

- Inspiring and giving certainty intelligible and related public catastrophe readiness and arrangement of philanthropic reaction.

Late Highlights:

- Emergency Responses: USAID outfits philanthropic help to afghan family influenced by normal just as a man-made fiasco by making accessible them crisis cover packs, the help of food and sustenance, cleanliness supply, and mindfulness at the end of the day 'conditions or practices helpful for keeping up wellbeing and forestalling infection, particularly through neatness', winter covers and garments, injury care and crisis wellbeing, and admittance to consumable and unadulterated water.
- in the monetary year of 2018, the USAID responsibility in Afghanistan, USAID'S office of United States unfamiliar common fiasco help, and office of USAID food supply for harmony related roughly $21 million, $50 million, and $74 million, individually, to trigger the proceeding with the compassionate need of in any event 1.3 million afghans (USAID, 2021: 1).

Regular Catastrophe Preparedness and Response: USAID cooperates with non-advantage and non-legislative affiliations, UN offices, and Ministry of Disaster or Natural Catastrophe Management and Humanitarian Affairs of Afghanistan, and give and outfit entertainers to show, survey, and respond to the regular and man-made fiasco in Afghanistan. USAID enables local area hazard appraisals to explain the different dangers to the local area or potentially administration region, and crisis response preparing (USAID, 2021: 1).

Wellbeing, Water, Disinfection, Hygiene, and Purity: USAID endeavors to improve ways to deal with empowering admittance to wellbeing administrations for characteristic disasters and war-influenced populaces and to give drinking water and sanitization framework. USAID enables and upholds administrations for crisis wellbeing, inoculation missions, tidiness, and sanitization advancement, furnishing of crisis cleanliness and neatness and water packs, and recovery of lavatories as such 'shared latrines in a camp or garrison huts' and wells (USAID, 2021: 1).

Shelter: Families which is influenced by a cataclysmic event get endless help from USAID, for example, cash-based help for creation materials, disaster hazard lightening, and primary strength bits of preparing, and providing and conveyance of crisis cover units (USAID, 2021: 1).

Helpful Access: Along with upholds from USAID, the United Nations World Food Program-worked Air Service of UN helpful enhance and gives transportation to philanthropic staff, raising humane access and speeding up the conveyance of food and other fundamental crisis help to the populace out of luck (USAID, 2021: 1).

Philanthropic Coordination and Information Management: Obviously, USAID developments enable the normalization of gathering data and appropriation or as such, spread, and speed up the coordination of humane endeavors all through the nation (USADI, 2021: 1).

Adjustment: Enabling and reinforcing the entrance advertisement authenticity of the state government in far inaccessible areas: adjustment, all in all, the way toward making programs safer and stable, is intended to increment and improve security, speed up and broaden the entrance of the Afghan government, and advance and grease up recreation in need territories. The fundamental goal is intended to carry out projects that would work with and speed up the steadiness so that can continue a more customary type of advancement help (USAID, 2021: 1).

2.3.16. Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS)

The U.S. government which is in short (USG), and Afghanistan have been collaborating for a very long time to acquire the shared objectives of safety and improvement. In the August of 2017 U.S. South Asia, system plan states again emphatically the responsibility of the U.S. to Afghanistan and stress being eminent of the nation's ability and strength to U.S. public safety. Foreign aid is obliged to defying

the security and advancement tricky conditions that, not in the especially inaccessible past, made Afghanistan a protected safe house and asylum for psychological oppressors and brutal extremist associations. It is additionally an irreplaceable constituent to getting a political settlement that finishes Afghanistan's contention just as carries never-ending trustworthiness and strength to the country. USAID is resolved to help put together the conditions which are felt important for bringing and settling harmony promotion independence through this essential arrangement of Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) utilizing centers around long haul, wide-running improvement in Afghanistan and under changing to a more developed relationship with the Government of Afghanistan (GoA), (CDCS, FY 2019-2023, 2018: 8).

This association, driven by duty regarding execution, would approve the public authority of Afghanistan to bear the cost of much critical belonging and ownership of its nation's turn of events. Cooperating with the public authority of Afghanistan, USAID is resolved to start and focus on private area driven monetary augmentation which gives the states to occupation development, income age, and local area-based enhancements. USAID will give monetarily just as intellectually support the Afghan residents to improve the local area based since 2001, specifically, supports to alleviation wellbeing, training, and situation for ladies. USAID's amplification objective – that organize and arrange with the public authority of Afghanistan strategy objectives for independence – is to make ready for Afghanistan to turn into a significantly more exhaustive, financially achievable, and self-supporting country with which the United States Government can more readily orchestrate relationship in our public safety methodology (USAID, 2021: 1).

Afghanistan Accountability and Anti-Corruption Program: The fundamental explanation which USAID helps centers around are a few precautions assess and gauges that limit openings for debasement, in the interim improving the norm of administrations gave to afghan residents and enhancing endeavors by other U.S. collaborators dispatched focused at execution and indictment. It has been shown that even though completing the business in Afghanistan has innumerable dangers, USAID starts the capable and compelling incorporating of citizen dollars and doesn't underestimate that there is any phase of impressive extortion, vain, or twist in our

projects. To summarize, that acquires that administration different words, management should be a cycle of progressing reconsideration of constant decided endeavor or endeavors and introducing an adaptability circumstance to set to new security and operational conditions as they show up.

Against Corruption Programs in Afghanistan: Afghan residents anticipate the Afghan government foundations and pioneers should be straightforward and responsible for them. Through an organization of instruments, USAID and worldwide contributor affiliations engage and support this work to aficionado and empower duplicated consolidation and responsibility inside the Afghan government. On-spending help furnished with motivation is made accessible once in a while the Afghan government draws in organization destinations or at the end of the day, straightforwardness objectives, achieve the interaction to mitigate debasement or make heightened changes upheld by the global-local area. Trustee audits are continually directed on public projects that training the U.S. what's more, other benefactor associations to the World Bank – dispatched and administered Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund which is in short (ARTF) (USAID, 2020: 1).

To have the option to decrease weaknesses to defilement in everyday authoritative cycles, USAID's Afghanistan rule for responsibility and straightforwardness or in Farsi word (AMANAT) program together work with named government organizations to carry out procedural changes. The program engages and emerges the limit of nearby thoughtful society organizations to assess and oversee the benefit and viability of those changes and to recommend for their execution.

Ameliorating Oversight through Multi-Tiered Monitoring: Despite safety limitations, which is extremely trying for the U.S. Government (USG), staffs to go in all partials of Afghanistan for observing targets, USAID is focused on giving continuing and key program oversight. The actions which are taken in Afghanistan including assessing of executing accomplices (IPs); multi-layered noticing endeavors, in another word, observing endeavors; and monetary controls. These undertakings take the office to flighty just as phenomenal strategies to defeat showing limitations while keeping up duty regarding the U.S. citizen's assets. USAID built up a "Multi-Tiered Monitoring (MTM)" instrument to show and screen projects in a prohibitive climate, which all the

venture administrators are needed to build up a three-layered checking approach taking benefits of provisions of enlightening snippets of data to confirm application and exhibitions and assurance an incredible assertion of exclusion. The three levels are recorded beneath;

- Tier 1: direct observing by USG staff or potentially through outsider checking. Outsider perception is utilized while there are incapacities to USG staff to direct individual site visits or virtual checking of USAID exercises.

- Tier 2: inspecting of applying accomplice execution detailing. All executing accomplices (IPs) are responsible to submit quarterly advancement snippets of data and reports. The announcing recurrence contrasts in esteem dependent on the sort of remuneration. The date exhibitions of executing accomplices are needed to be transferred to Afghan information – USAID/Afghanistan's online exhibitions information the board framework. projects chief, then again, transfer execution information for carrying out accomplices which are not considered concerning their arrangement, and consequence, audit and prove IP execution information by Cross-Checking, "confirming their figures and data exhibitions by utilizing an elective source and strategy" against ordinary advancement report, start to endorsement in Afghan Info.

- Tier 3: as a rule, affirmation of Tier 1 and Tier 2 observing information including outer sources. Contextualizing investigation of tire 1 and level 2 by project administrators and observing discoveries just as locating them with external sources, all in all, outside wellsprings of subtleties and points of interest, in like manner: recipient conversations; subtleties produced and given by Afghan government specialized area working gatherings; associations of common society; media reports; and external discoveries or appraisals. Substantiation, all in all, affirmation, focuses on the contribution of segments and the finish of anticipated execution (USAID, 2020: 2).

Investigating To Restrict Misuse of U.S. Citizen Funds: In Afghanistan, as a rule, USAID is focused on executing an essential arrangement of counterterrorism accomplice reviewing the project to reduce the danger which U.S. citizen assets incidentally advantage fear based oppressor, their help suppliers, lenders, or offshoots.

Since 2011 now, around 11,000 honors have been checked by USAID. Roughly around $720 million has been kept from unintentionally supporting radicals by this extreme, tedious, yet indispensably significant cycle. To put consistency and screening methodology in context, USAID included checking on the verifying system in its yearly review extent of work. To have the option to execute a comparative program at this mission, the Afghanistan confirming methodology has been utilized as a pilot and worldview for a more extensive and more extensive office drive (USAID, 2020: 2).

Reviews for Increasing Accountability: Most importantly, in Afghanistan, USAID inspects 100% of privately incited project expenses of off-spending programs. More than 180 monetary reviews of more than $6 billion in consumptions have been worked with by USAID. A portion of the Afghan government services before on-spending programming have been expanded to limit by USAID. Furthermore, USAID takes advantage of benefit from the on-location presence of examiners and agents from the workplace of the controller general and the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstructions, which is to put it, (SIGAR), that examinations, exhibitions reviews, and extraordinary audits can be coordinated and completed top to bottom (USAID, 2020:2).

CHAPTER THREE

3. Analyzing the Effects of U.S. Presence in Afghanistan

Foreign Aid is unequivocal in facing security and advancement challenges that, in the not far off past, have transformed Afghanistan into a safe house for brutal fanatic and psychological militants associations. Then again, it is likewise a key segment to accomplishing a political settlement that could bring Afghanistan's contention to end and makes enduring steadiness the country.

In this session, we analyze the U.S. presence's Successes or achievements and Failures after 2001. Many scholars narrate U.S. presence's failure in Afghanistan after 20 years of spending on several aspects, while on the other hand, U.S. agencies proclaim successes in 20 years of presence in Afghanistan. Most compelling evidence that the U.S. has not come to reunite the people of Afghanistan or rebuilt their state, they came to kill the Bın Laden and alleviate the Taliban. it's better first to have a brief investigation on U.S' achievements after that will discuss the failures.

3.1. U.S. Achievements In Afghanıstan

Taking everything into account, USG needed to organize Afghanistan on its excursion in turning it into a more comprehensive, independent, and financially suitable country. to accomplish these, Afghanistan should be coordinated by parts of responsibilities (open and responsible administrations, financial arrangement, comprehensive turn of events) and limit (resident limit, common society limit, government limit, and the limit of the economy).

Responsibility: Afghanistan has a low obligation to independence. Afghanistan's helpless government receptiveness, low friendly incorporation, and troublesome business climate limit its obligation to lessen its reliance on contributor reserves.

Open and Accountable Governance: Compared to other low and center pay nations, the GoA has low degrees of transparency and responsibility and positioned 103 out of 113 nations in its obligation to open government rehearses just as 177 out of 180 nations in its 2017 Corruption Perceptions Index. Nonappearance of an open and capable government powers debasement, which turned into an apparition in this excursion. The GoA has marked "the admittance to data law in 2014, which grow the

residents' admittance to government-held data. As to, keeps on supporting Afghan common society associations to develop their capacity to connect with the public authority reciprocals. Another huge undertaking is a guarantee to fighting defilement by supplanting casual support with a legitimacy-based framework utilizing its public system for battling debasement like Anticorruption Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (MEC) which requires government foundations to participate with. USG is focused on working with establishments, for example, MEC to battle debasement and upgrade administration in Afghanistan (CDCS (FY 2019-2023), 2018: 12).

Comprehensive Development: Another vital proportion of obligation to independence in Afghanistan is Social Group Equality which is fundamentally low, and shows that some gatherings of people in AFG have less polite freedoms than the entire populace. For example, ladies are extraordinarily underrepresented in schooling, and Afghanistan positions 169 out of 188 nations in regards to the trouble of being a lady. Behind all demoralizations to Afghan ladies for high-level training, monetary ventures, and political contribution are Afghanistan's male-centric, agrarian and ancestral family structure, traditionalist social customs, and many years of frailty.

AFG has the third-most noteworthy "youth swell" on the planet, and the low gathering of people equity minimizes and prohibits youth from the nation's turn of events. 20% of the populace is young people and 400,000 youth enter the work market each year. Joblessness is another test that prompts financial minimization and shakiness. The helpless societal position is another driver of fanaticism among youth. Regardless, the GoA is focused on improving social fairness, filling common help occupations, improving articulations for youth by executing National Youth Policy zeroed in on improving wellbeing, schooling, business, and cooperation of youth. USG is focused on expanding on these accomplishments through the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Government, Ministry of Labor, and Ministry of Higher Education (CDCS (FY 2019-2023), 2018: 12).

Monetary Policy: AFG needs to change its approaches. Low scores on two critical proportions of obligation to confidence represented this: Legatum Institute's flourishing list for Environment column which estimates the country's enterprising climate, obstructions to work market adaptability and advancement, its business framework, and Heritage Foundation of Economic Freedom exchange opportunity

factor, which the degree of levy and non-duty boundaries that impact imports and fares of labor and products get gauges by. Afghanistan's inadequate business and exchange climate dishearten new companies, speculation, business development, and exchange. All in all, FDI is simply 0.7 percent of GDP or under $150 million.

On the other hand, the GoA has announced its commitment to building up a market-based economy and upgrading financial development. As of late, Afghanistan's public harmony and improvement system (ANPDF), public fair procedure have featured the eminence of exchange and private interest in advancing the public advancement plan. The GoA is resolved to offer endeavors to improve the nation's ability and financial approach, including exercises to decrease the spending shortage, get steady cash, and institutional change to handle illegal tax avoidance and psychological oppressor supporting. The GoA worked with admittance to power and diminished the expense of power, just as improved training and medical care. USG and USAID are resolved to expand on these increases and continue with utilizing the public authority's obligation to monetary changes under this system (CDCS (FY 2019-2023), 2018: 14).

Capacity: Afghanistan's excursion to independence shows a nearly solid confidence limit by having a solid media local area, developing common society local area, and expanding send out. also, there are freedoms to raise its ability.

Government Capacity: A vital measure to independence limit is government's viability, as indicated by the World Bank, Afghanistan is, notwithstanding, absolutely beneath the normal of low-and center pay nations to assemble income, oversee spending plans, executes approaches, offer a quality common support, and react to the helpful emergency. Right now, three laws managing subnational government, which are Municipalities law, commonplace gathering law, and nearby authoritative laws. USG will proceed with additional exercises with the GoA to reinforce the amplification of structures that could use administration for the Afghan's advantage. A few elements obstruct administration in Afghanistan including political vulnerability and frailty, presence of Taliban revolt, the support framework, illegal criminal organizations, and absence of human resources just as a political responsibility. Another handling variable to improving government limits is the support-based common assistance framework.

One another of Afghanistan's administration and advancement is effective harmony arrangements between the Taliban and the GoA. Even though horde endeavors at exchanges for the years have not been fruitful. The latest call for harmony talks came from president Ashraf Ghani at the subsequent Kabul measure gathering for harmony and participation. The USG will continue supporting these harmony exchanges and help to set up the vital conditions for harmony and prospering, and confident Afghanistan (CDCS (FY 2019-2023), 2018: 14-15).

Common Society Capacity: Another vital pointer of independence in Afghanistan is the respectful society limit. As per 2017's V-Dem's Diagonal Accountability Index overview, Afghanistan is positioned near the normal of low-and center pay nations comparative with government responsibility to media and common society. Even though Afghanistan faces dangers from guerilla components and government hardliners, it has taken brilliant steps for better laws, improving ladies and minority rights, checking public administrations, and battling for popularity-based opportunities. For accomplishing successful administration and handling debasement, the interest of common society in government dynamic at both neighborhood and public levels is imperative. The USG will keep supporting Afghan common society associations and the accomplishments they have made (CDCS (FY 2019-2023), 2018: 14-16).

Resident Capacity: One of another confidence pointers is the country's social marker, which enormously improved including the baby passings rate has fundamentally diminished, admittance to essential drinking water expanded by 36% from 2002-2015. As indicated by the MoE, youngsters' school enlistment has fundamentally expanded. Shockingly, regardless of every one of these additions, Afghanistan, notwithstanding, contrasted with other low-and center pay nations to have low friendly pointers, and because of internal factors like expanding uncertainty, debilitating of GoA organizations, and low financial development, they have been declining lately. Numerous afghan experiencing an absence of necessities, including safe water, medical care, sterilization, and instruction administration.

We can likewise quantify the resident limit through the neediness rate which is expanding in Afghanistan. The USG under horde techniques like ANPDF, NPPs, and Citizen's Character (CC) for conveying administrations, multi-clerical of ARTF in

which residents consider the public authority responsible for conveying fundamental administrations, assist Afghanistan with getting evenhanded development.

The limit of Economy: Afghanistan's GDP per capita is another vital marker of the excursion to confidence, however shockingly the GDP is fundamentally lower contrasted with other low-and center pay nations. Then again, global military drawdown and diminished benefactor reserves have deteriorated GDP development as of late. The private venture is weakened due to a helpless business environment, containing weakness, political shakiness, feeble organizations, debasement, and frail law and order, absence of dependable admittance to power and other fundamental administrations, and immature monetary area. Afghanistan is more import-subordinate than send-out arranged, and high-esteem items like floor coverings, marble, pearls, flavors, apricots, pine nuts, and pomegranates all have trade development potential. to arrive at that potential, fortified market linkages and quality and creation limit building are required.

Also, other inward factors including a deficiency of inundated land and dry season conditions brought about by the absence of water obstruct advancement progress are low harvest yields, environmental changes that created food weakness, and food instability causes a lack of healthy sustenance and compromises maternal and youngster wellbeing. Notwithstanding all basic difficulties, Afghanistan's participation in Chabahar Port, Lapis Lazuli Transit Agreement, WTO increase, TAPI, Air Corridor Program, and the Central Asia-South Asia (CASA) power project is bringing new business openings for private areas of Afghanistan as far as fares, speculations, and global joint endeavors. USG keeps helping Afghanistan's farming and private area under these techniques (CDCS (FY 2019-2023), 2018: 18-19).

3.2. U.S. Failure in AFG

The revelations put the USG on the rundown of Afghanistan's bombed occupiers. By and large, US pioneers accepted that they would succeed where others had not, however they weren't right. Afghanistan had effectively demonstrated a straightforward state to attack, however a risky state for the collusion to win a conflict. Coincidentally, express foundations' shortcomings, unsafe activities of force dealers, abuse of force by various authorities, broad defilement have decreased Afghan help to

their administration. Despite decreases in financial freedoms has enduring results for generally political soundness. US Agencies have applied bunch "change in" and "shift away" approaches including Shift to a private-area approach, Shift in concentration to sends out, making conditions essential for harmony, Prioritization of market-focuses, just as Shift away from counter-narcotics and elective improvement programming, Shift away from adjustment programs, Shift away from conventional government limit building, and Shift away from enormous foundation programs.

Subsequently, the USG has generally prevailing to apply these methodologies and bring a sensible result for the public authority of Afghanistan. Numerous researchers accept that few reasons have expressed the ground the USG bombs its quality excursion in Afghanistan: a) Shrinking accessible monetary assets, b) decrease in contributor help, c) either defilement or lacking guide and backing for state strategy execution, d) post-2014 worldwide military drawdown and political shakiness, and f) war-driven economy. AFG experiences political insecurity, financial debasement, and far-reaching defilement, maltreatment of force, benefactor reliance, ruined state, continuous conflict, and uncertain harmony talks which two ceasefires have marked up until now.

3.3. Literature Review

This study investigates the internal and external factors affecting the Afghan economy from 1971 to the U.S. intervention of 2001 and beyond. In this study, the military, political, economic, and social dimensions of security problems caused by internal and external factors were examined with the withdrawal of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan. At the same time, US military intervention in Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks was examined.

MURAT BÜYÜKBAŞ (2006) in his study, analyzed the various dimensions of intervention of the United States and its allies in Afghanistan, as well as the administrative structures that have so far been supported by international organizations in Afghanistan. In terms of objects and results, because military intervention in Afghanistan is thought to be an example of the strategy that the United States is pursuing in the new world order and the process of globalization. His focus is on the

idea that there are invisible purposes for this intervention. BÜYÜKBAŞ adds that this study aims to determine whether the coalition governments' goal is only to eliminate terrorist groups in Afghanistan and to implement a new government structure that is accepted on the international agenda, and on the other hand, to clarify the interests of the United States through this intervention. In essence, his documentation examines the structural features of the new government in light of the goals, results, and legal framework for intervening in Afghanistan. It also includes important international conferences and meetings aimed at establishing government sovereignty and establishing an administrative structure in Afghanistan. Besides, issues such as the geostrategic importance of Afghanistan and, as a result, the struggle for experience in the region, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the Taliban and radical Islamic terrorism, international organizations, and military powers in Afghanistan, are highlighted in the record. It also analyzes Turkey's political and military activities in Afghanistan.

ABDULLAH ALAWI (2019) for the most part calls attention to, After the psychological oppressor assaults on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, President Bush announced a worldwide conflict on dread, an unpredictable military activity pointed toward annihilating al-Qaeda and other partnered fear monger bunches that undermine global security. Very quickly, the United States, with the help of more European nations close by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, dispatched an enduring freedom activity pointed toward catching or murdering noticeable al-Qaeda pioneers and other partnered bunches in Afghanistan. This was the first run-through in NATO history that Article 5 was utilized. After the fall of the Taliban system, most Taliban and al-Qaeda pioneers crossed the line into Afghanistan and got comfortable Pakistan-controlled ancestral territories in Pakistan, where they were upheld. By neighborhood individuals who have worked with them to retake and rearrange and cross the boundary to complete equipped assaults inside Afghanistan.

With the fall of the Taliban regime, Afghanistan remained impatient and Afghanistan needed a new government to prevent further terrorist activities. International actors such as the United Nations have launched a non-military military campaign to bring peace and stability to Afghanistan and help the newly formed government build its institutions and provide the necessary military equipment for the

Afghan National Army to defend its territorial integrity. This led to the formation of the International Security Assistance Force. To expand military operations, NATO took over the leadership of ISAF in Afghanistan on August 11, 2003. The ISAF mission ended in 2014, and a new NATO-led mission called Resolution Support began in 2014 and continues to this day. This dissertation shows the factors influencing NATO's failure to ensure peace and security in Afghanistan in addition to more than a decade of its presence. Other factors include the fact that NATO has also failed to create a sustainable roadmap for its mission, has failed to establish good communication between its members and the Afghan government during its missions, and lacks transparency and accountability for its missions. He refused to share any information. Regarding the objectives of their operations; the goals and outcomes have led to high civilian casualties during their operations, which have led to a shift in Afghanistan's public opinion and support for NATO's existence and operations. These factors also led to an anti-NATO coalition and anti-American sentiment among Afghan civilians, which strengthened local Afghans in some areas to support Taliban terrorists. The emergence of Taliban insurgent operations in Afghanistan means that NATO has failed in its mission to ensure Afghanistan's security, so terrorists can still threaten and challenge international security.

JALIL AHMAD GHAZI ZADA (2019) implies his research on Foreign aid and detailed it “as foreign resources are transferred more from developed countries to developing countries to strengthen economic development”. Expresses According to economic theories, foreign aid to developing countries has a positive effect and increases living standards, and reduces poverty in these countries. On the other hand, some economists criticize the results of foreign aid because of the results of these aid flows to poor countries. Critics say foreign aid harms corruption and bureaucracy, which is not effective on the economy of developing countries. Discussions on the effectiveness of foreign aid continue, while the consequences of foreign aid to poor countries are still in doubt.

Mr. GHANI ZADA also glanced at his study on the role of foreign aid in reducing poverty and economic development in Afghanistan using time-series analyses related to the nine years (2006 to 2015) that have been investigated. Using secondary data and families and NPISHs, this study estimated the cost of final

consumption per capita growth (Afghanistan is selected as the main variable for measuring poverty each year). Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in the world. Foreigners have been identified as one of the world's largest recipients, still suffering. In general, the study shows that foreign aid, instead of reducing poverty, has negative or significant effects. Dari does not affect the situation of countries, and negative and insignificant results can be defined by increasing corruption, shifting aid, guides, and lack of ownership. Institutionalism, control of corruption, and the openness of trade are critical to the effectiveness of aid. Economic growth and trade openness are recognized as necessary conditions for poverty reduction.

Miss ZUHAL AMIRY (2019) in her proposed work, youth joblessness is quite possibly the most genuine social difficulties in Afghanistan. Youngsters ordinarily have a larger number of issues in the work market than in different gatherings. Miss AMIRY in her exposition manages to expand work issues on account of post-Taliban in Afghanistan. After almost forty years of progressing struggle, Afghanistan has gotten quite possibly the most delicate nation on the planet as far as economy and business. There have been a few significant variables that have influenced youth joblessness in Afghanistan. Because of the absence of open positions and low wages, the young people of Afghanistan are confronting desperate conditions, and this can constrain the adolescent to transform their ways into illicit activities. As indicated by the International Labor Organization (ILO) 2012, above 400,000 youngsters enter the work market in Afghanistan every year, and the work market is being grouped by a quick, youthful labor force. Afghanistan needs a dire need to make occupations. Quite possibly the most significant has been the control of privileged few over the business, financial assets through ethnic and personality governmental issues. All things considered, Miss MARY in her thesis features the idea of the neighborhood youth work market in the Afghan economy. Along these lines, she brings up a significant examination issue: What are the difficulties of youth work in a minimal political framework? To investigate this inquiry, she utilized subjective strategies in meetings to perceive what the politicization of joblessness has meant for youngsters. These discoveries show what significant political occasions and activities mean for youth business encounters and youngsters' view of them.

DURSUN ALPER BİLDİRİCİ (2019) In his study, he examined the effects of the withdrawal of NATO forces from Afghanistan on the security situation near Afghanistan. The reasoning of his documents is summarized as follows; the withdrawal of NATO forces from Afghanistan has led to a significant deterioration in the security situation in Afghanistan, which has also become a security problem for Afghanistan's neighbors. Contrary to some academics, he argues that Afghanistan is a victim of its neighbors. His research suggests that Afghanistan's security, a country surrounded by security dynamics in neighboring areas, can be better understood by explaining the security vacuum created by that country. Security prioritization of neighboring areas in favor of other regional issues. The argument is that intervention in Afghanistan's high non-regional power has long been driven by the need to fill this security gap in Afghanistan. The great interest and capacity of power to strengthen security in Afghanistan tend to diminish as the major powers show interest in other areas and their special security interests in Afghanistan are guaranteed at a tolerable level.

ZUBAIR GHULAM HAIDAR (2018) profoundly breaks down the part of foreign aid in supporting monetary turn of events and its adequacy in decreasing destitution in non-industrial nations has been a significant issue being developed. He is intrigued to not neglect the financial expenses of foreign aid in Afghanistan. Obligation and responsibility for the installment of foreign aid and the developing accentuation on the viability of foreign aid programs in Afghanistan legitimize his work. The objective is to give a bunch of measures and strategies to make foreign aid programs more successful on the financial turn of events and administration in Afghanistan. Since the US intrusion of Afghanistan in 2001, Afghanistan has gotten a lot of foreign aid for political security, financial development, and improved monetary and social conditions. Be that as it may, monetary and social conditions have not improved since twenty years of foreign aid showing up in Afghanistan. In his examination, he utilized optional information and both subjective and quantitative techniques. This examination analyzes the advantages and damages of foreign aid on financial development utilizing hypotheses just as observational investigations of global nations. An assessment of the components identified with monetary development and the measure of foreign aid from 2001 to 2015 will figure out which

speculations are best applied to the circumstance in Afghanistan. At last, the outcomes show that not the entirety of the constructive outcomes of foreign aid has been perpetual. Afghanistan's GDP development has eased back, debasement has risen, neediness has risen and joblessness has risen.

MIRAJ UL HAMID (2017) in his article, analyzed the U.S. policies towards Afghanistan after the 9/11 attack and focused on impacts on the government of Pakistan. In his study, however, he focuses on the analysis of U.S. policies in terms of external and internal aspects on one hand, and the economic facet on the other hand which is my attention to that as well. Mr. Hamid describes that Afghanistan's economy is utterly dependent on foreign aid consists 70% of its budget from foreign funding. He mentioned that from 2001 to 2017 GDP of Afghanistan has increased by 16%, but it seems to be decreased very soon after U.S. military withdrawal.

His research suggests that generally speaking, Mines are dug illegally and the drug production which falls to zero during Taliban governing now consists of 90% of narcotics of the World Drugs Statistic. Besides, UN reports suggested that 201,000 hectares of land are cultivated for the production of drugs and all of the bad that U.S. and NATO forces failed to take its production under control. His research pointed out that, even some reports opine that they were supporting landlords to cultivate opium and other narcotics in different areas. Special Inspector General On Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) report suggests that the department of defense' special task for business and stability operation with $675 for supporting business-related projects with the target of enhancing economic activity and lessen the fighting trends failed in attaining its objectives due to lack of coordination with other projects of the USA and other international donor agencies. On the other hand, his study focuses on factors such as culture, politics, weather, security which were the major causes of failure at that project. Correspondingly he pointed out that the above-mentioned project is one of the failed samples of failed projects and these predicaments are findable in almost every funding aimed at Afghanistan development.

According to UL Hamid's conclusion, since the warlords are getting the fruit of this chaos and rather developed their stakes in chaos than the peace, law, and order restoration. to say nothing of, war economy has rooted everywhere and civil society

members, workers of several international or local institutions are pleased with the not complete withdrawal of US and NATO forces for their survival and job security, because they found their sources of income in shrink which they will no longer receive any humanitarian services in a war-ridden country.

A study by ABDUL HASIB AMANAT (2020) investigated the effects of Net Official Development Assistance (NODA) in Afghanistan from 1984-2017. his study points out that foreign aid plays a magnificent role as a vital source of capital that could lead to long-run maintained economic development in poor countries, but in the case of Afghanistan, because of unproductive and inadequate use of ODA, the country has become an aid-dependent country coupled with 55% of people living under the poverty line, beside the government is failed to capitalize its budget. To add something in his study, Ashraf Ghani the current president of the state in 2020, revealed that 95% of people are living under the poverty line and added that the main causes are: the existence of broad corruption, insecurity, instability, and lack of effective policy of government institutions.

AMANAT in his research paper analyzed the impact of Net Official Development Assistance (NODA) over the Afghanistan GDP from 1984-2017 for 34 years long, using Johansen Cointegration and FMOLS tests. The result shows that there is a magnificent and robust impact of ODA on GDP, and mentioned that a 1% increase in ODA has a 0.32% increase in the GDP of Afghanistan in the long run. He adds that the current conflict in the country has consumed more than half of Afghanistan's budget and foreign assistance in the state, above, another negative effect of war is insurgents and terrorist groups that restrict the projects to get completed in the areas under their control around the country. Thus, the Afghanistan economy can be accelerated by inaugurating peace talks with insurgents groups and concentrating on the peace process. Having un-corrupted governmental institutions and possessing good policies in ODA spending are the two most important features behind the efficient and effective use of ODA. Regrettably, Afghanistan suffers from a lack of both criteria, so donor alliance could be interested in building transparent, and strong government organizations that are purified, well organized, systematic, structured, effective, and accountable. At the second stage, donor countries can reach to feasible level by emphasizing strengthening the current policies relating to the spending of

ODA by the Afghanistan government that could ensure the structured utilization of ODA in strategic projects that could provide access to long-term economic development.

FAYEZ (2012) investigated a study in an assessment of international aid to Afghanistan and developed an analysis in a further way that with the countless amount of dollars of assistance from international donors to Afghanistan since 2002, Afghanistan is still one of the high ranked impoverished countries from several aspects. his study center attend aspects such as lower standard living to numerous factors like 30% of the total population still live under the poverty line "since this evaluation takes places to 2021. The unemployment rate (in a labor force approximately six million) in the economy is as high as 40%, "in addition to his study, following 'Afghanistan: labor force participation, the average value for Afghanistan during the 2020 year was maximum of 47.06%" that indicates a major difference. Infant Mortality rate is high, every one out of five children dies before the age of five which in the 2020 year infant mortality was 48.869 deaths per 1000 live birth, but in 2021, 47,51 deaths per 1000 lives, it shows a 2.9% decline from 2020. On the other hand, Afghanistan, with all regret ranked among the highest in the world in case of maternal mortality in 2012, and still in 2020, Afghanistan has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world, and sad to say, 638 out of 100,000 dies per live birth and the mains causes are poverty, lack of access to health services and gender inequality that all contributes to this tragically high amount. Above all, in 2012, life expectancy was only 45 years, but fortunately, the recent years dedicate that there is a major increase in life expectancy which is 64.96 in 2020.

This research study expresses that the international aid program wasn't such an adequate approach and lack of well-organized policies and anti-corruption government institutions are the factors that lessen the economic development sufficiency but rather turn Afghanistan an international aid-dependent and import oriented country. A study in respect of ODA evaluation to Africa by Ali et al., (1999) suggests three magnificent factors to having been thought about carefully in ODA streaming to receiving country. Firstly, the ODA flow prospect must be organized through an official channel, secondly, the main target of the ODA stream should

consisting economic growth, development, and the people welfare, thirdly, and ODA flows either be on concessional aspects or 25% on loan out of total amount.

SIDDIQUE Et AL., (2017) considered the connection between foreign aid and financial development in East and South Asian nations from 1995 to 2013, in his investigation, he utilized the board information and dynamic board assessment strategy. Fundamental commitments have been made that foreign aid vigorously affects the advancement of financial development. The examinations of his investigation propose that all unfamiliar help ought to be demonstrated for advancing purposes and bits of help have an immediate connection with nations' approaches.

MOREIRA (2005) explores that literature reviews regarding the evaluation of the efficacy of foreign aid on developing countries economic growth, indicates that has numerous effects in many terms such as, foreign aid has always been examined positively to economic growth in the short term or other words, micro aspect, nonetheless in the Macro aspect or the long run it has several impacts of as positive, negative, and even nonexistent impact in terms of statistic respectively. The researcher pioneered the influence of foreign aid on economic growth by conducting panel data research for 48 developing countries in the 1970-1998 era in the long as well as in the short run. Having said that, analysis indicates that foreign aid's influences are much greater in the long run than in the short run.

Several Theoretical, as well as Empirical works, have been proposed to evaluate of impact U.S. presence and foreign aid in Afghanistan, which have been flowing from the 1950s now, some focusing on theoretical studies, others on empirical studies of the impact of U.S. presence and foreign aid in Afghanistan. To our knowledge, no prior studies have examined other factors affecting the economic development of Afghanistan weather is good or bad prospects like weather, plant, security, and insecurity, a well-organized and disorganized functional system, corruption, and bureaucracy. Despite inflowing billions of international aids to Afghanistan has been continued there are no or less empirical researches that provide inclusive and informative information on foreign aid as well as U.S. presence efficacy on the economic performance of Afghanistan.

To overcome this problem, a methodology must be developed to examine the factors influencing the impact of foreign aid. The importance of this research plan leads to some research questions:

1) Do Foreign Aid streams added to Afghanistan's financial turn of events?

2) Whether the activities of aid organizations contribute to promoting economic growth?

3) Otherwise, are these aids inefficient?

To discover the relevant answers to these questions, we are determined to use a comprehensive empirical method and facts relating to ODA and U.S. presence' impact suggested in the literature. Regarding these, we will provide recommendations and suggestions relating to proper ways of spending ODA in Afghanistan. One of the tough challenges for all researchers in this domain is access to primary data. Since Afghanistan has been suffering from a lack of a well-organized system, thus, getting access to secondary data of other factors which can be impactful on the economic development of Afghanistan seems challenging.

Tab. 3.1: Further Empirical Literature Reviews Are Settled In the Chart Bellow

Author	Title	Date and Variables	Model	Conclusion
Jalil ahmad Ghazi zada (2019)	The effectiveness of foreign aid to poverty trap in terms of poor countries – case of Afghanistan	Subsidies and foreign aid (ind. var) and Households and NPISH[11]s Final consumption expenditure per capita growth (annual %) (dep. var) **2006-2015**	Multiple regression, ADF, PP test, and Co-integration method	The investigation tracks down that Foreign aid essentially affects the country's circumstance as opposed to diminishing poverty.
Zubair Ghulam Haidar (2018)	The effects of foreign aid on economic development in Afghanistan (2001-2015)	Economic Growth as (dep. var) and foreign aid as independent var. using annual data from (2001-2015).	Using Secondary data, Qualitative and Quantitative approaches	Positive effects have been transitory, GDP growth declined, corruption level, and poverty and unemployment rate raised.
Abdul Hasib AMANAT (2020)	The Impact Of International Aid On Economic Growth Of Afghanistan	GDP growth (dependent variable) aid annual data from 1984-2017.	Johansen's Cointegration test Fully Modified Least Squares (FMOLS) model	ODA affects the GDP of Afghanistan, as one rate change in ODA prompts an increment of 0.32% in GDP over the Long Run.
Siddique Et Al (2017)	Relationship between foreign aid and economic growth in East and South Asian countries	Economic growth (dependent variable) aid from Int. Aid. using annual data from 1995-2013	Panel data and dynamic panel estimation method	Foreign aid vigorously affects the advancement of financial development
Moreira (2005)	The impact of foreign aid role on the economic growth of developing countries	Economic growth (dep. var), for 48 developing countries during using annual data 1970-1998.	Cross-country single equation growth regression	Foreign aid has a positive effect in the short and long run on the economic growth of these countries.
Tomiwa Sunday Adebayo (2020)	Ongoing Debate Between Foreign Aid and Economic Growth in NIGERIA	Economic growth (dep. var.), foreign aid, trade, gross fixed capital formation, and inflation rate in one model (as ind. var), annual 1980-2018.	Employing Wavelet Coherence Technique, Time-Series Data	The results of the wavelet intelligence method offer proof to help the long-run assessments of this investigation
Mohamed Salah Ahmed (2016)	The role of foreign aids in state-building the case of Somalia	Foreign aid (ind. variable) State building (dep. variable) aid from international donors annually 2006-2016.	Different simple regression models, Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression	There is a significant relationship between foreign aid and state-building efforts in Somalia. State-reconstructing is dependent heavily on foreign aids granted by international donors.

[11] Non Profit Institutions Serving Households

Author	Title	Date and Variables	Model	Conclusion
Amin Fikila Salim (2018)	Foreign aid and economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa countries	GDP/Capita (dep. var), population growth rate (ind. var) foreign aid annually 1990-2017	Regression, Panel Least Squares Estimation Method	The investigation brought about a negative and immaterial effect on Economic development in the long run.
Omar Mohamed Ismail (2020)	The impact of foreign aid on economic growth: Somali	Foreign aid (ind. var), GDP per capita and trade openness (dep. var.) time series 1985-2017	ARDL model (E-View package)	The discoveries show that foreign aid hurts monetary development in Somalia
Onur Demirel (2006)	Foreign direct investments, its effects on economic growth and Turkish case	FDI (foreign direct investment (ind. var.)), GDP growth, and Inflation rate (dep. var)	Three-Stage least squares(3 SLS)	FDI inflows accelerate economic growth in Turkey
Ayça Dönmez (2005)	The Effects of aid on inflation: The role of financial market development	Foreign aid (ind. var) Inflation rate (dep. var), covering 60 countries in the period 1975-2004.	Generalized method of moments (GMM) estimation which accommodates the use of an Unbalanced Panel Dataset	The consequences of the observational examination support the hypothesis
Durbarry, Ramesh; Gemmell, Norman; Greenaway, David (1998)	New Evidence on the Impact of Foreign Aid on Economic Growth	Foreign aid (ind. var) and stable macroeconomic policy environment as (dep. var)	augmented Fischer-Easterly type model, using both cross-section and panel data techniques	The outcomes emphatically support the view that unfamiliar guide decidedly affects development, contingent on a stable Macroeconomic strategy climate.
E. M. Ekanayake and Dasha Chatrna (2010)	The effect of foreign aid on economic growth in developing countries	Foreign aid (ind. var), GDP per capita, and income levels as (dep. var) annual aid from 1980-2007	Panel Least Squares Estimation Method	the aftereffects of this investigation likewise demonstrate that foreign assistance affects monetary development in agricultural nations
Moreira and Sandrina Berthault (2005)	Evaluating the impact of foreign aid on economic growth: a cross-country study	Foreign aid (dep. var)Real per capita GDP as (dep. var)	Single-equation growth regressions, Papanek-type regression (Harrod-Domar growth equation)	The study found that foreign aid has less impact on development in the short run than over the long haul.
Tarhan Feyzioglu, Vinaya Swaroop, and Min Zhu (1998)	A Panel Data Analysis of the Fungibility of Foreign Aid	Foreign aid as (ind. var) and public expenditures as (dep. var) annual observations for 1971–90	Panel data analysis, Using cross-country samples	It finds that foreign aid isn't fungible at the total level and there is no related assessment help

Author	Title	Date and Variables	Model	Conclusion
Mauro Lanati and Rainer Thiele (2018)	The impact of foreign aid on migration revisited	Foreign aid (ind. var) and migrant flows as the (dep. var) Emigration rate from 1995-214	The Gravity Model Of International Migration	Experimental outcomes highlight a hearty negative connection between total guide got and displacement
B.Ouattara (2006)	Foreign aid and government fiscal behavior in developing countries: Panel data evidence	Aid flows as (ind. var), public investment and government developmental expenditure as (dep. vars.) period of 1980–2000.	Static Panel Data Technique	The outcomes propose that guide applies a positive critical impact on the open venture. The proof likewise shows that guide streams are not used to expand government utilization.
Mahmoud Kamal Abouraia (2014)	impact of foreign aid in the economic development of developing countries: a case of Philippines	Foreign direct investment as (control. var) ODA as and GDP growth as (dep. var) Annual ODA 2009-2012	Ordinal Least Squares Regressions	The coefficients of FDI and ODA per capita emphatically affect GDP development true to form.
Thian-Hee Yiew and Evan Lau (2018)	Does foreign aid contribute to or impeded economic growth?	Foreign aid, Foreign direct investment (FDI) and population as (ind. var), and GDP growth as (dep. var)	Using the panel data model	The outcomes show that both FDI and POP are more significant determinants of GDP, suggesting that GDP is less inclined to rely upon ODA.
Bichaka Fayissa & Mohammed I. El-Kaissy (1999)	Foreign aid and the economic growth of developing countries (LDCs): Further evidence	Foreign aid and human capital as (ind. vars) and political and civil liberties as (dep. vars), Using average cross-sectional data for eighty countries over the 1971–1990 period	Lucas (1988) and Romer (1990) endogenous growth model, Ordinary Least squares (OLS)	The investigation shows that Foreign aid has a measurably constructive outcome on financial development in agricultural nations. The absence of political and common freedoms is found to have a negative, however genuinely minor effect on financial development
Thian-Hee Yiew and Evan Lau (2018)	Does foreign aid contribute to or impeded economic growth?	Foreign aid as (ind. var) Foreign direct investment (FDI) and population as (dep. vars)	Using The Panel Data Model	The outcomes show that both FDI and POP are more significant determinants of GDP, inferring that GDP is less inclined to rely upon ODA
Katarina Juselius, Niels Framroze Møller and Finn Tarp (2013)	The Long-Run Impact of Foreign Aid in 36 African Countries: Insights from Multivariate Time Series Analysis	foreign aid (ODA) as (ind. var) on key macroeconomic variables as (dep. var) in 36 sub-Saharan African countries from the mid-1960s to 2007	Using A Well-Specified Co-Integrated VAR Model As A Statistical Benchmark	Results provide broad support for a positive long-run impact of ODA flows on the macroeconomy.
Keshab Bhattarai (2016)	Impact of Foreign Aid on Growth and Trade	Aid from the UK as (ind. var) growth and trade as (dep. var) annual data set from Asian countries (2003-14)	a simple general equilibrium model	Econometric estimates show that investment rather than aid were factors contributing to growth in developing countries (DCs)

Author	Title	Date and Variables	Model	Conclusion
Moreira and Sandrina Berthault (2013)	Evaluating the impact of foreign aid on economic growth: a cross-country study	Foreign aid as (ind. var) and GDP Growth at the Micro and Macro level as (dep. var), large sample of developing countries covering 29 years from (1970-1998).	Models with panel data, generalized method of moments (GMM) estimator	The examination Found that an unfamiliar guide decidedly affects monetary development.
Simon Feeny (2007)	The Impact of Foreign Aid on Economic Growth in Papua New Guinea	Foreign aid as (ind. var) and GDP Growth as (dep. var). Using time-series data for the period 1965 to 1999.	using the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) approach	Results give little proof that the guide and its different parts have added to financial development in PNG.
Bichaka Fayissa & Mohammed I. El-Kaissy (1999)	Foreign aid and the economic growth of developing countries (LDCs): Further evidence	Foreign aid and human capital as (ind. vars) and political and civil liberties as (dep. vars), Using average cross-sectional data for eighty countries over the 1971–1990 period	Lucas (1988) and Romer (1990) endogenous growth model, Ordinary Least squares (OLS)	The examination shows that an unfamiliar guide has a genuinely beneficial outcome on monetary development in agricultural nations. The absence of political and common freedoms is found to have a negative, yet the measurably peripheral effect on monetary development.
Friday Osemenshan, Ebes Esho & Grietjie Verhoef, And Christian Nsiah (2020)	The impact of foreign direct investment, foreign aid, and trade on poverty reduction: Evidence from Sub-Saharan African countries	FDI, trade, and foreign (ind. var) and poverty reduction as (dep. var), used data from twenty-nine countries in Sub-Saharan Africa between the period 1990–2017	The study employed the feasible generalized least square (FGLS) to analyze the data.	They tracked down that unfamiliar direct interests in SSA nations have not brought about destitution decrease and the unfamiliar guide into SSA nations hurts neediness decrease. This examination utilized the human advancement record as an intermediary for neediness decrease.
Kargbo, Philip Michael (2012)	Impact of foreign aid on economic growth in Sierra Leone: Empirical analysis	Aid as (ind var) and GDP growth and capital as (dep vars), Annual data 1970 to 2007	Using an ARDL bounds test approach and the Johansen Cointegration test	The investigation tracked down that foreign aid has a huge commitment to advancing monetary development in the country.
Ismail O. FASANYA & Adegbemi B.O Onakoya (2012)	Does Foreign Aid Accelerate Economic Growth? An Empirical Analysis for Nigeria?	Foreign aid as (ind. var) and on GDP growth, output, capital, labor (dep. var), annual data 1970–2010 period in Nigeria	Applied Unit root test (ADF) and Johansen Cointegration Test.	Discoveries show that guide streams essentially affect monetary development in Nigeria.

Author	Title	Date and Variables	Model	Conclusion
Sikiru Jimoh Babalola, Saidatulakmal Mohd, Kizito Uyi Ehigiamusoe, Hammed Onikola (2018)	Impact Of Foreign Direct Investment, Aid And Trade On Economic Growth In Nigeria	foreign direct investment, foreign aid and foreign trade as (ind. var) and GDP growth as (dep var), annual time series data covering the 1980–2015 period	(ARDL) model-bounds test to examine the cointegration relationship, and Error Correction Model (ECM) procedure to investigate both the short-run and long-run causal relationships between the variables.	The experimental examination uncovers that unfamiliar direct speculation, unfamiliar guide, and unfamiliar exchange affect financial development in Nigeria. In the short run, just an unfamiliar guide emphatically affects monetary development
Rahim M. Quazi, Michae F. Williams, Rick Baldwin, Jermaine Vesey & Wayne E. Ballentine (2014)	Impact of Foreign Aid on Foreign Direct Investment in South Asia and East Asia	Foreign aid and foreign direct investment as (ind. var) and GDP growth as (dep var), annual data 1995–2012, from 7 East Asian and 7 South Asian countries.	Feasible Generalized Least Squares (FGLS) panel methodology	This investigation tracks down that the effect of unfamiliar guide on FDI is essentially sure and strong across a few model particulars

3.4. Data Set and Determination of the Model

The main research question is whether the activities of aid organizations contribute to promoting economic growth. Otherwise, are these aids inefficient? Since this inefficiency will be the main cause of poverty and worsening of the income distribution, especially in underdeveloped countries, two models are estimated in the study. Both models examine the impacts of foreign aid on economic growth. Since one of the control variables “Trade Openness” is statistically insignificant, we prefer to remove Trade openness in the second model.

3.4.1. Definition of Data and Variables

In the study, the effects of foreign aid on economic growth in Afghanistan were used with the annual data between 1971 and 2017. Data used in the study; economic growth (GDP growth rate), the share of foreign aid in GDP, the share of gross fixed capital formation in GDP, the share of Public Expenditures in GDP, and the share of trade openness in GDP. The data were obtained from Country Econmy.com (CEC), World Bank, KNOEMA, and Our World in Data (OWID). The analysis was made

using E-views 11 package programs. Dependent and independent variables and the direction of the expected relationship between them are explained in Table 3.1.

Table 3.2. Definition of Variables

Variables: Acronym	Description	Database	Expected Signs
Dependent Variable			
GDP	GDP growth rate	CEC	
Control Variables			
FA	Foreign Aid US Dollars (2015= base year)	World Bank	Negative
GFCP	Gross Fixed Capital formation US Dollars (2015= base year)	KNOEMA	Positive
PE	Public Expenditure US Dollars (2015= base year)	KNOEMA	Positive
TO	Trade Openness US Dollars (2015= base year)	OWID	Negative

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): This is quite possibly the most broadly utilized proportions of an economy's yield or creation. It is characterized as the all-out worth of labor and products created inside a nation's lines in a particular time frame, monthly, quarterly, or every year. As the dependent variable in the model, the GDP growth rate is determined as the measure of economic growth (dependent variable). Since this study focuses on the relationship between foreign aid and economic growth, it can be stated that the GDP growth rate is an appropriate dependent variable, as it relatively indicates growth in a country's national income. Gross domestic product is a precise pointer of the size of an economy and the GDP growth rate is likely the absolute best marker of monetary development.

Monetary inflows as foreign aid like worldwide help for the most part don't affect GDP straightforwardly. However, it can have significant indirect and knock-on or "multiplier" impacts, particularly whenever used to back profitable ventures (Productive Investments). Help to Afghanistan has empowered public investments ("G") in new roads, power, water systems, and so forth, expanding the country's profitable limit and prospects for future development. For instance, aid-financed roads

decrease the expense of moving contributions to ranchers and getting their merchandise to farmers, empowering expanded farming creation and deals. The help dollars don't consider straightforwardly GDP, however, the expanded homestead creation and deals do — for quite a long time to come (Penh, B., 2013).

Foreign Aid (FA): Another motivation behind why FA is significant is how it cultivates a helpful discretionary connection between the benefactor and the beneficiary. Devastated and impoverished countries getting help can in the long run become free and move towards majority rule essentials with the assistance of benefactor nations. There are many various contributors to foreign aid. Perhaps the most notable benefactors of foreign aid come as Official Development Assistance (ODA). It is given by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Development Cooperation (Kimber, K., 2016). The ODA gives foreign aid to helpless nations as awards and credits. In this part as an empirical study, we attempt to assess if foreign aid influences GDP development. If it does, regardless of whether this impact is in the long run or short run, or perhaps in both.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF): It is a macroeconomic concept used in official national accounts such as the United Nations System of National Accounts (UNSNA), National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA), and the European System of Accounts (ESA). The concept was based on the work of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) on capital formation in the 1930s by Simon Kuznets, and the standard benchmark for this was taken in the 1950s. Fixed capital formation is one of the basic components of economic growth. According to Solow (1957), physical capital accumulation causes an increase in the level of production and therefore in economic growth. Capital accumulation affects economic growth as it determines the national production capacity. The effect of capital accumulation on economic growth depends on the density of determinants of capital accumulation such as savings, foreign direct investments, and interest rates (Topçu et al., 2020: 2). Insufficient capital accumulation is one of the most important factors limiting the sustainable growth of countries (Onyinye et al., 2017). Infrastructure investment expenditures, which affect the fixed capital formation, have a greater multiplier effect than current expenditures. Thus, the gross fixed capital formation can lead to an increase in economic growth and its expected sign is positive.

Trade Openness (TO): Trade Openness is a proportion of financial arrangements (economic policy) that either limit or welcome exchange between nations. For instance, if a nation sets an approach of high exchange duties (Trade Tariffs), consequently restricting the attractive quality of worldwide exchange, this prohibitive arrangement will restrain different nations from sending trades and tolerating imports from that country. As per the ruling monetary hypothesis, this limitation, this absence of TO, will have a financial impact of easing back the financial turn of events/development. Then again, as indicated by the monetary hypothesis (Economic Theories), exchange transparency will have a financial impact on expanding the financial turn of events and development. The degree of global trade openness existing in countries is measured on several economic issues and tracked in the Open Markets Index (OMI). The OMI grades four central categories of economic issues and trade openness is one of those including trade to GDP ratio and real growth of imports (KARA K., 2015). In light of the panel estimation methods, the exact outcomes affirm the long-run relationship among trade openness, monetary development, monetary turn of events (financial development), swelling (inflation), workforce, and innovation, while the discoveries of long-run flexibilities show that exchange receptiveness extensively affects financial development (Chandrasekhar R., 2020: 1).

Public Expenditure (PE): Public Expenditure is one of the significant topics of public finance. It manages different uses of authority. Before the Keynesian upheaval (revolution) of the 1930s, in financial matters, public consumption expenditure an exceptionally restricted part out in the open money because most market analysts put stock in free competition or the so-called laissez-faire mechanism in other words free enterprise system. In this manner, the answers to financial issues were managed by the market. However, the world saw an economic crisis during the 1930s, which later affected the raise of macroeconomics. From the Keynesian upset onwards, public use has assumed an extremely vital part in the development and advancement of any economy. Indeed, the expanding pattern of public consumption affects an economy under the following four heads:

- Effects on production
- Effects on distribution
- Effects on growth and development, and

- Effects on economic stability.

Public consumption assumes an unavoidable part in the present financial frameworks. Presently, it utilizing as the best device to bring monetary strength, accomplishing financial development, lessening joblessness, disparity, and so forth So, public consumption makes a wide and various impacts on an economy in its different parts like creation, dispersion, use of assets, and so on (Irshad CV., 2017).

3.4.2. Model Determination

It is assumed that foreign aid contributes to the economic growth of the recipient countries. In countries where domestic savings are insufficient, sufficient investment cannot be made for growth, and more savings and investments are required for growth. Accordingly, since Afghanistan is one of the recipient countries of foreign aid, two models have been created to show whether foreign aid contributes to economic growth or not. GDP is used as a dependent variable and others as the independent variable. Thus, the models used in testing the relationship between foreign aid, economic growth, gross fixed capital formation, trade openness, and public expenditure areas in functions (3.1a) and (3.1b).

GDP = F (FA, GFCG, TO, PE) (3, 1a)

GDP = F (FA, GFCF, PE) (3, 1b)

Multiple linear regression model: It is defined as,

$$Y_t = C0 + \beta_1 lnX_{1t} + \beta_2 lnX_{2t} + \cdots + \beta_k X_{kt} + \varepsilon_t \quad (3, 2)$$

In Model (3, 2), the subscript $_t$ represents the time series dimension. In the model; Y_t shows the dependent variable, C_t constant, X_t Foreign aid, X_{kt} other control variables. β_1 ve β_k are the slope coefficients of the regression equation and t the error term.

3.4.3. Methodology

In this part of the study, we investigated the empirical impacts of foreign aid on economic growth between 1980 and 2017; using ADF, Philips-Perron unit root tests, and Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) Model.

3.5. Unit Root Test

One of the most important aspects of time series is whether they are stationary or not. To obtain econometrically significant relationships between variables, the analyzed series should be stationary. If there is a trend in the time series of the variables, the relationship may turn out to be " spurious regression " rather than being real. For this reason, whether the regression expresses a real relationship, is related to whether the time series data are stationary or not (Tarı, 2016: 374). Whether any time series is stationary or not, can be understood with the correlogram test and the unit root test (Tarı and Koç, 2018: 382).

In this study, Extended Dickey-Fuller (ADF) and Phillips-Perron (PP) Unit Root Tests were applied to determine the stationarities of the variables series.

3.5.1. Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) Unit Root Test

Dickey-Fuller unit root test is the most accepted stationary determination in the literature and it is accepted as one of the valid tests in determining the stationarity in time series analysis (Enders, 1995).

The relationship between the value of the variable Y_t in the period $_t$ and the value of the previous period Y_{t-1}:

$$Y\ t = PY_{t-1} + u_t \qquad (3, 2)$$

The format can be defined. Here, u_t is the stochastic error term. This model is the first-order autoregressive AR (1) model. In this regression, if the coefficient P is equal to one (P = 1), the unit root arises and is shown as in equation (3.3):

$$Y_t = Y_{t-1} + u_t \qquad (3.3)$$

By subtracting Yt-1 from the right and left sides of the equation numbered 3.2 above, the relationship can be obtained as follows.

$$\Delta Y_t = (P - 1)\, Y_t - 1 + u_t \qquad (3.4)$$

Here, $\Delta Y_t = Y_t - Y_{t-1}$ is the first difference. If (P-1) is expressed as ‘δ’ the relationship can be written as follows.

$$\Delta\ Y_t = \delta Y_{t-1} + u_t \qquad (3, 5)$$

When P = 1, then δ = 0. Also when δ = 0, it will be as follows and hence Y_t (first difference) will be stationary:

$$\Delta Y\ t = (Y\ t - Y\ t - 1) = ut \qquad (3, 6)$$

In short, the theoretical and practical results of the Dickey-Fuller unit root test take into account the regressions presented below.

Without constant terms and trend $\Delta Y_t = \Delta Y_{t-1} + u_t$ (3.7)

With constant term and no trend $\Delta Y = \beta_{1+}\Delta Y_{t-1} + u_t$ (3.8)

With constant term and trend $\Delta Yt = \beta_1 + \beta_2 t + \delta Y_{t-1} + u_t$ (3.9)

By estimating constant, term, and trending regressions, 'τ' or DF statistics and MacKinnon critical values are obtained. If the 'u_t' error term is auto-correlated, equation 3.9 is arranged as follows:

$\Delta Yt = \beta_1 + \beta_1 t + \delta Y_{t-1} + ai \sum_{i=1}^{m} \Delta Y_{t-i} + u_t$ (3.10)

Equations (3.7), (3.8), and (3.9) above are different from each other and contain deterministic elements such as β1 and β2. (3.9) Ensuring the equality of '"δ = 0" in the parameter in the equation means there is a unit root in the variable 'Y_t and therefore Y_t is not stationary. In the (3.10) equation if the DF test is applied to the model as in the equation, it is called Augmented Dickey-Fuller (Augmented Dickey-Fuller) or simply ADF test. The critical value of both test statistics is the same.

3.5.2. Phillips-Perron (PP) Unit Root Test

The strength of a test is measured by the probability of rejecting the false hypothesis. DF tests are less powerful in this respect. Because these tests are insufficient in distinguishing unit root and adjacent unit root, and the weakness of the test is a problem when there is a close unit root. The problem of low power testing can be solved by expanding the data range. Besides, the ADF test requires the inclusion of additional differences of terms in the test equation. This causes a decrease in the degrees of freedom and a decrease in the strength of the testing process. This shortcoming was criticized by Phillips-Perron and they developed the unit root test known as the (PP) test ((Tarı, 2016: 399-400).

The hypothesis of the Dickey-Fuller tests accepts that the errors are statistically independent and have a consistent difference. Philip and Perron (1988) fostered the over-simplification of the Dickey-Fuller formula that takes into consideration genuinely mid assumptions concerning the distribution of errors. Subsequently, the Philip-Perron test allows the disturbance to be faintly dependent and heterogeneously scattered. For this situation, the regression equations are as per the following:

$$Y_t = \alpha_0 + a_1 y_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \quad (3, 11)$$

$$Y_t = \alpha_0 + y_{t-1} + a_t (t - T/2) + \varepsilon_t \quad (3, 12)$$

3.6. Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) Model

In this study, to evaluate the relation between GDP Growth Rate, Foreign Aid, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Public Expenditure, and Trade Openness, the long and short-term effects were investigated through decentralized autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) cointegration analysis model developed by Pesaran and Smith (1999) and Pesaran et al and others (2001). This approach is very advantageous compared to other cointegration tests. This test investigates whether there is a cointegration relationship between variables if all of the series [I (0)], [I (1)] or some of them [I (0)] are integrated at the [I (1)] degree. In other words, when performing ARDL analysis, the stationaries of the variables used in the model can be of different degrees. It should be noted that only variables are not I (2). The short and long-term parameters of the boundary test model are estimated simultaneously. This test is an effective predictor even if the sample used is small. The boundary test procedure does not require pre-testing of variables included in the unit root test model, unlike the cointegration techniques of Johansen and Julius (1990).

Three basic stages are followed in ARDL implementation. First, the stationarities of the variables used in the estimated model are checked. When a model is established with non-stationary series, linear combinations of time series cause a spurious regression problem (Alimi, 2014). In the case of spurious regression, estimation results are highly significant, $R2$ is very close to 1, and Durbin Watson's (DW) statistical value is very low. For this reason, it is determined whether the series is stationary or not to avoid the spurious regression problem (Granger and Newbold, 1974). The second step is to examine whether there are long-term relationships between variables using the boundary test procedure (Pesaran, 1997; Shin & Smith, 2001). The third step is to estimate the long and short-run coefficients.

The error correction format used to investigate the cointegration and long-term relationship between the variables of Equation 3.1a and 3.1b and to separate short-

term effects from long-term effects while analyzing the model with the ARDL boundary test approach is as follows:

$$\Delta lnGDP_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 lnGDP_{t-1} + \alpha_2 lnFA_{t-1} + \alpha_3 lnGFCF_{t-1} + \alpha_4 lnPE_{t-1} + \alpha_5 lnTO_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \alpha 1 \Delta GDP_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 2 \Delta lnFA_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 3 \Delta lnGFCF_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 4 \Delta lnPE_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{Q} \alpha 5 \Delta lnTO_{t-1} \quad (3, 13a)$$

$$\Delta lnGDP_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 lnGDP_{t-1} + \alpha_2 lnFA_{t-1} + \alpha_3 lnGFCF_{t-1} + \alpha_4 lnPE_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \alpha 1 \Delta lnGDP_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 2 \Delta lnFA_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 3 \Delta lnGFCF_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 4 \Delta lnPE_{t-1} \quad (3, 13b)$$

Here the operator Δ represents the first difference of the variables. The length of the lag should be determined to apply the limit test in the model (3.13a) and (3.13b). Criteria such as AIC (Akaike Information Criterion) and SC (Schwarz Information Criterion) are used to determine the length of the lag.

The generalized ARDL (p, q) model is specified as:

$$Y_t = \Upsilon_{0i} + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \delta_i \, Y_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^{q} \beta'_i \, X_{t-i} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (3, 14)$$

Where Y'_t is a vector and the variables in $(X'_t)'$ are allowed to be purely I(0) or I(1) or cointegrated; β and δ are coefficients; Y is the constant; í =1,,, k; p, q are optimal lag orders; ε_{it} is a vector for the error terms – unobservable zero means white noise vector process (serially uncorrelated or independent).

- the dependent variable is a function of its lagged values, the current and lagged values of another exogenous variable in the model,
- the lag length for p, q, may not necessarily be the same,
- **p** Lags: used for the dependent variable, and,
- **q** Lags: used for the exogenous variables.

To determine whether there is a cointegration relationship between the relevant variables, the following hypothesis test is established as stated by Pesaran et al., (2001) and Narayan (2005).

Hypothesis:

H0: $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = \alpha_5 = 0$

H1= $\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2 \neq \alpha_3 \neq \alpha_4 \neq \alpha_5 \neq 0$

With this hypothesis test, it is determined whether there is a cointegration relationship or not by comparing it with the value of the F test resulting from the estimation. Table critical values are used to determine the F test. Revealing the cointegration relationship in this way is known as the boundary test. The coefficient constraint test is performed to test the null hypothesis. There are lower and upper critical values for the limit test. The lower limit value is that all variables are I (0); variables are assumed to be I (1) for the upper limit value.

$$+ \alpha_1 lnGDP_{t-1} + \alpha_2 lnFA_{t-1} + \alpha_3 lnGFCF_{t-1} + \alpha_4 lnPE_{t-1} + \alpha_5 lnTO_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \alpha 1 \Delta lnGDP_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 2 \Delta lnFA_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 3 \Delta lnGFCF_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 4 \Delta lnPE_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{Q} \alpha 5 \Delta lnTO_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{1,t} \quad (3, 15a)$$

$$\Delta lnFA_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 lnGDP_{t-1} + \alpha_2 lnFA_{t-1} + \alpha_3 lnGFCF_{t-1} + \alpha_4 lnPE_{t-1} + \alpha_5 lnTO_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \alpha 1 \Delta lnFA_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 2 \Delta lnGDP_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 3 \Delta lnGFCF_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 4 \Delta lnPE_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{Q} \alpha 5 \Delta lnTO_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{2,t} \quad (3, 15b)$$

$$\Delta lnGFCF_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 lnGDP_{t-1} + \alpha_2 lnFA_{t-1} + \alpha_3 lnGFCF_{t-1} + \alpha_4 lnPE_{t-1} + \alpha_5 lnTO_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{P} \alpha 1 \Delta lnGFCF_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 2 \Delta lnGDP_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 3 \Delta lnFA_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 4 \Delta lnPE_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{Q} \alpha 5 \Delta lnTO_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{3,t} \quad (3, 15c)$$

$$\Delta lnPE_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 lnGDP_{t-1} + \alpha_2 lnFA_{t-1} + \alpha_3 lnGFCF_{t-1} + \alpha_4 lnPE_{t-1} + \alpha_5 lnTO_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \alpha 1 \Delta lnPE_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 2 \Delta lnGDP_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 3 \Delta lnFA_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{P} \alpha 4 \Delta lnGFCF_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 5 \Delta lnTO_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{4,t} \quad (3, 15d)$$

$$\Delta lnTO_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 lnGDP_{t-1} + \alpha_2 lnFA_{t-1} + \alpha_3 lnGFCF_{t-1} + \alpha_4 lnPE_{t-1} + \alpha_5 lnTO_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \alpha 1 \Delta lnTO_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 2 \Delta lnGDP_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 3 \Delta lnFA_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{P} \alpha 4 \Delta lnGFCF_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 5 \Delta lnPE_{t-1} + \varepsilon_{5,t} \quad (3, 15e)$$

If there is no cointegration, the ARDL (p, q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5) model specified as: $\Delta lnGDP_t = \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \alpha 1 \Delta lnGDP_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 2 \Delta lnFA_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 3 \Delta lnGFCF_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 4 \Delta lnPE_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{Q} \alpha 5 \Delta lnTO_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$ (3,16a)

Whilst there is cointegration, the error correction model (ECM) representation is specified as:

$\Delta lnGDP_t = \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \alpha 1 \Delta lnGDP_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 2 \Delta lnFA_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 3 \Delta lnGFCF_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{q} \alpha 4 \Delta lnPE_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{Q} \alpha 5 \Delta lnTO_{t-1} + \boldsymbol{\lambda ECT_{t-1}} + \varepsilon_t$ (3, 16b)

- $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (1 - \sum_{i=1}^{p} \delta_i)$, speed of adjustment parameter with a negative sign,
- **ECT =** $(lnGDP_{t-1} - \theta x_t)$, the error correction term,
- $\boldsymbol{\theta} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{q} \beta i}{1!}$, is the long-run parameter,
- α_1, α_2, α_3, α_4, α_5 are the short-run dynamic coefficient of the model's adjustment long-run equilibrium.

1. The outcome of the bound test indicates whether to specify a VECM, ECM, or ARDL model.
2. We specify the VECM only if there is cointegration from the five (5) equations.
3. We obtain the short-run dynamic parameters by estimating a VECM or an ECM associated with the long-run estimates.
4. The *short-run causal effect* is represented by the *t-statistic* on the explanatory variables (short-run coefficients).
5. The long-run relationship between the variables indicates that there is Granger-causality in at least one direction which is determined by the *t-statistic* on the coefficient of the *lagged error-correction term*.
6. The interpretation of the short-run coefficient is as in any other linear model. They are *ceteris paribus* effects and inference can be based on the usual OLS standard errors and test statistics.

3.7. Analysis Results and Interpretation

Here empirical implications of the model are discussed. First, the unit root test to see if all variables of stationary or not? If all variables are stationary at 1st difference, and the existence of Cointegration will be determined with the help of the boundary test, if all variables are not stationary at 1st difference then we are not allowed to apply the Johansen Cointegration test. After that, we directly move to apply the ARDL

model. Needless to say, before applying the ARDL, we need to check for Error Correction Term (ECM) regression to check for F-Bound Test, ConitEq, and R-Square value.

3.7.1. ADF and PP Unit Root Test results

The first step of empirical analysis is to perform unit root tests of variables. Both the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) and Phillips-Perron tests were used to obtain a healthy result. As seen in Table-3.3, using the ADF and Phillips-Perron unit root test, all the variables in the models (3.1a and 3.1b) are not stationary when the first difference is taken.

Table 3.3. ADF and PP Unit Root Tests Results

	ADF			PP		
	Level. intercept	Level. trend & intercept	Level. None	Level. intercept	Level. trend & intercept	Level. None
GDP	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1%	-3.581152	-4.170583	-2.616203	-3.581152	-4.170583	-2.616203
5%	-2.926622	-3.510740	-1.948140	-2.926622	-3.510740	-1.948140
10%	-2.601424	-3.185512	-1.612320	-2.601424	-3.185512	-1.612320
	1st Difference &Intercept	1st D. Trend & Intercept	1st Difference None	1st Difference &Intercept	1st D. Trend & Intercept	1st D. None
GDP	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000
1%	-3.588509	-4.180911	-2.618579	-3.584743	-4.175640	-2.617364
5%	-2.929734	-3.515523	-1.948495	-2.928142	-3.513075	-1.948313
10%	-2.603064	-3.188259	-1.612135	-2.602225	-3.186854	-1.612229
	Level. intercept	Level. trend & intercept	Level. None	Level. intercept	Level. trend & intercept	Level. None
FA	0.2769	0.1044	0.4639	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1%	-3.592462	-4.186481	-2.616203	-3.584743	-4.175640	-2.617364
5%	-2.931404	-3.518090	-1.948140	-2.928142	-3.513075	-1.948313
10%	-2.603944	-3.189732	-1.612320	-2.602225	-3.186854	-1.612229
	1st Difference &Intercept	1st D. Trend & Intercept	1st Difference None	1st Difference &Intercept	1st D. Trend & Intercept	1st D. None
FA	0.0234	0.0923	0.0016	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1%	-3.588509	-4.180911	-2.618579	-3.584743	-4.175640	-4.175640
5%	-2.929734	-3.515523	-1.948495	-2.928142	-3.513075	-3.513075
10%	-2.603064	-3.188259	-1.612135	-2.602225	-3.186854	-3.186854
	Level. intercept	Level. trend & intercept	Level. None	Level. intercept	Level. trend & intercept	Level. None
GFCF	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1%	-3.581152	-4.170583	-2.616203	-3.581152	-4.170583	-2.616203
5%	-2.926622	-3.510740	-1.948140	-2.926622	-3.510740	-1.948140
10%	-2.601424	-3.185512	-1.612320	-2.601424	-3.185512	-1.612320

	1st Difference &Intercept	1st D. Trend & Intercept	1st Difference None	1st Difference &Intercept	1st D. Trend & Intercept	1st D. None
GFCF	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000
1%	-3.588509	-4.180911	-2.618579	-3.584743	-4.175640	-2.617364
5%	-2.929734	-3.515523	-1.948495	-2.928142	-3.513075	-1.948313
10%	-2.603064	-3.188259	-1.612135	-2.602225	-3.186854	-1.612229
	Level. intercept	Level. trend & intercept	Level. None	Level. intercept	Level. trend & intercept	Level. None
PE	0.7807	0.9731	0.4921	0.6583	0.9338	0.5036
1%	-3.581152	-4.170583	-2.616203	-3.581152	-4.170583	-2.616203
5%	-2.926622	-3.510740	-1.948140	-2.926622	-3.510740	-1.948140
10%	-2.601424	-3.185512	-1.612320	-2.601424	-3.185512	-1.612320
	1st Difference &Intercept	1st D. Trend & Intercept	1st Difference None	1st Difference &Intercept	1st D. Trend & Intercept	1st D. None
PE	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1%	-3.584743	-4.175640	-2.617364	-3.584743	-4.175640	-2.617364
5%	-2.928142	-3.513075	-1.948313	-2.928142	-3.513075	-1.948313
10%	-2.602225	-3.186854	-1.612229	-2.602225	-3.186854	-1.612229
	Level. intercept	Level. trend & intercept	Level. None	Level. intercept	Level. trend & intercept	Level. None
TO	0.3207	0.5091	0.5906	0.5432	0.8462	0.5279
1%	-3.592462	-4.186481	-2.616203	-3.581152	-4.170583	-2.616203
5%	-2.931404	-3.518090	-1.948140	-2.926622	-3.510740	-1.948140
10%	-2.603944	-3.189732	-1.612320	-2.601424	-3.185512	-1.612320
	1st Difference &Intercept	1st D. Trend & Intercept	1st Difference None	1st Difference &Intercept	1st D. Trend & Intercept	1st D. None
TO	0.2290	04902	0.0313	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1%	-3.592462	-4.186481	-2.619851	-3.584743	-4.175640	-2.617364
5%	-2.931404	-3.518090	-1.948686	-2.928142	-3.513075	-1.948313
10%	-2.603944	-3.189732	-1.612036	-2.602225	-3.186854	-1.612229

Discussion: It is seen that the TO explanatory variable is not stationary in the 1st difference and revealed that we cannot apply the cointegration test.

3.7.2. Error Correction Model Regression (ECM) Test

Since not all variables are stationary at the 1st difference, we cannot apply the Johansen cointegration test. The Johansen test is used to test the cointegrating relationship between several non-stationary time series data. Compared to the Engle-granger test, the Johansen test allows for more than one cointegrating relationship. However, it is subject to asymptotic properties (large sample size) since a small sample size would produce unreliable results. On the other hand, we must apply ARDL bound test, but as we mentioned earlier, we go for ECT regression Test to check if there is any long-run relationship between the dependent variable and control variables.

Table 3.4: F-Bound Test Result

F-Bounds Test		Null Hypothesis: No levels relationship		
Test Statistic	Value	Signif.	I(0)	I(1)
F-statistic	7.731576	10%	3.03	4.06
k	4	5%	3.47	4.57
		2.5%	3.89	5.07
		1%	4.4	5.72

As we can see here, the F-value (7.73) is greater than lower (3.47), I(0), and upper bounds (4.57), I(1) at a 5% level of significance, this clearly show that there is a long-run equilibrium relationship between dependent and explanatory variables, and we simply reject the null hypothesis.

Table 3.5: ECM Regression (CointEq(-1)*) Result

ECM Regression
Case 5: Unrestricted Constant and Unrestricted Trend

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-39.92235	3.970565	-10.05458	0.0000
@TREND	0.662853	0.109148	6.072963	0.0000
D(PE)	0.644737	0.426315	1.512347	0.1394
D(PE(-1))	-1.430406	0.302804	-4.723866	0.0000
D(TO)	-0.554198	0.183135	-3.026174	0.0046
CointEq(-1)*	-1.133406	0.080137	-14.14331	0.0000

Here we have our short-run ARDL result, and most importantly ConintEq(-1)* is negative (-1.133406) and the level of probability is less than 0.05 and is statistically significant. It explains the one-period lag error correction term, or in other words, the speed of adjustment from the short-run to the long-run in the same equilibrium in this particular.

Table 3.6: R-squared value of ECM Regression

R-squared	0.871400	Mean dependent var	0.422222
Adjusted R-squared	0.854913	S.D. dependent var	20.94801
S.E. of regression	7.979152	Akaike info criterion	7.115107
Sum squared resid	2483.008	Schwarz criterion	7.355995
Log likelihood	-154.0899	Hannan-Quinn criter.	7.204908
F-statistic	52.85333	Durbin-Watson stat	2.007924
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

R-squared value (0.871400) shows if we multiply it by 100, 87% is a good fit for the model.

3.7.3. ARDL Bound Test

Since all our variables were not cointegrated at the 1st difference, we directly move to apply ARDL bound test. The ARDL bound test is used to test the null hypothesis that no cointegration exists against the alternatives hypothesis that cointegration exists.

Table 3.7: ARDL Bound Test (AIC Model Selection) Short-Run Result (3, 1a*)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.*
GDP(-1)	-0.794156	0.103283	-7.689102	0.0000
GDP(-2)	-0.404981	0.060297	-6.716421	0.0000
GDP(-3)	-0.374949	0.096478	-3.886381	0.0015
GDP(-4)	-0.143221	0.079040	-1.812011	0.0900
FA	-33.20542	11.69468	-2.839361	0.0124
GFCF	1.009923	0.109195	9.248846	0.0000
GFCF(-1)	0.778050	0.152890	5.088947	0.0001
GFCF(-2)	0.225717	0.082755	2.727517	0.0156
GFCF(-3)	0.298761	0.092012	3.246994	0.0054
PE	-0.138082	0.363176	-0.380207	0.7091
PE(-1)	-1.020903	0.207202	-4.927080	0.0002
PE(-2)	-1.109767	0.357225	-3.106636	0.0072
PE(-3)	2.088524	0.307263	6.797179	0.0000
TO	-0.028497	0.101510	-0.280731	0.7828
TO(-1)	-0.033653	0.091527	-0.367683	0.7182
TO(-2)	0.760965	0.185213	4.108594	0.0009
TO(-3)	-0.545944	0.108579	-5.028086	0.0001
C	9.222950	16.83247	0.547926	0.5918
@TREND	0.526410	0.176163	2.988208	0.0092

The (3, 1a*) refers to our first model result in the short-run. As can be seen, here in this table we have our short-run result, Tow of our four control variables (FA & GFCF) are statistically significant at 5% level of significance A other two of them (TO & PE) are statistically insignificant at the 5% level of significance. As ought to be seen, at the table, FA is statistically significant at a 5% level of significance but the coefficient shows a negative relationship between GDP and FA.

Means that, if the FA increase by 1%, the GDP is utterly sensitive and shows a decrease of 33.205%. We can barely say that FA does not affect economic growth in the short run but still decrease the economic growth.

GFCG's level of probability is less than 0.05 and is statistically significant. The relationship between GFCF and GDP is positive. 1% increase in GFCG causes a 1.009% increase in GDP. On the other hand, PE and TO be greater than 0.05 and not

statistically significant, we can argue that they don't have any short-run relationship with the GDP. It means that any percent of the increase in these two control variables does not affect the GDP in the short run.

TO	0.056258	0.048097	1.169679	0.2604

The TO variable is statistically insignificant in the long run with the 0.2604 level of probability at the 5% level of significance, then we decided to remove the TO in our second model. The reason behind keeping PE in our second model whilst being insignificant is because the calculation of GDP includes public expenditure. This leads us to our second model determination.

Table 3.8: ARDL Bound Test (AIC Model Selection) Short-Run Result (3, 1b*)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.*
GDP(-1)	-0.725032	0.110449	-6.564380	0.0000
GDP(-2)	-0.584023	0.101086	-5.777476	0.0000
GDP(-3)	-0.120499	0.047743	-2.523943	0.0218
GDP(-4)	-0.119396	0.058956	-2.025178	0.0588
FA	-34.32492	12.48183	-2.749992	0.0137
FA(-1)	18.83664	22.97929	0.819723	0.4237
FA(-2)	-48.29370	32.26970	-1.496565	0.1528
GFCF	0.915306	0.065269	14.02356	0.0000
GFCF(-1)	0.648642	0.120922	5.364137	0.0001
GFCF(-2)	0.442467	0.103508	4.274709	0.0005
PE	-0.187782	0.357618	-0.525092	0.6063
PE(-1)	-0.906886	0.293147	-3.093625	0.0066
PE(-2)	-0.242861	0.273811	-0.886964	0.3875
PE(-3)	0.859272	0.180209	4.768188	0.0002
PE(-4)	0.793748	0.327343	2.424821	0.0267
C	-29.56186	13.88330	-2.129310	0.0481
@TREND	0.798434	0.169382	4.713818	0.0002

In our model determination in (3, 1b*) is pointing to our second model result in the short-run. After removing the TO, our short-run result in the second model indicates as follows:

FA is statistically significant and has a negative relationship with the GDP. 1% increase in FA, decreases the GDP by 34.32% and it is much greater sensitivity than usual. On the other hand, GFCF's probability value is less than 0.05 then that is statistically significant and has a relationship in the short run. One percent increase in the GFCF causes a 0.92 percent increase in GDP. PE is not statistically significant then it has no relationship with the GDP in the short run.

Table 3.9: ARDL Bound Test (AIC Model Selection) Long-Run Result (3, 1a)**

Levels Equation Case 5: Unrestricted Constant and Unrestricted Trend				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
FA	-12.21997	4.302833	-2.839983	0.0124
GFCF	0.851009	0.116264	7.319605	0.0000
PE	-0.066326	0.078666	-0.843135	0.4124
TO	0.056258	0.048097	1.169679	0.2604

Model (3, 1a**) refers to our first model in the long run. Our estimation reveals tow of our fore control variables (FA & GFCF) are statistically significant, and two of them (PE & TO) are statistically insignificant.

The relation between FA and GDP is negative, a 1% increase in FA causes a 12.21% decrease at the GDP level in the long run. Then again, GFCF has a positive relationship with the GDP, and a 1% increase in the GFCF, increases the GDP level by 0.85% in the long run.

Table 3.10: ARDL Bound Test (AIC Model Selection) Long-Run Result (3, 1b)**

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
FA	-25.02283	6.422735	-3.895978	0.0012
GFCF	0.787153	0.077076	10.21269	0.0000
PE	0.123773	0.057482	2.153246	0.0459

The (3,1b**) indicates our second model in the long run.

In the second model long-run estimation, all control variables are statistically significant. The negative coefficient outcome refers to the control variable that has a negative relationship with the dependent variable while the positive coefficient outcomes refer to the positive relationship of control variables with the dependent variables.

FA has a negative relationship with the GDP, and a 1% increase in FA, decreases the GDP by 25.022% in the long run. Thus, the FA neither affects economic growth in the short-run nor the long-run. GFCF & PE have a positive relationship with the GDP in the long run. 1% increase in GFCF and PE increases the GDP by 0.79%

and 0.125 respectively. As we mentioned earlier, the conclusion of GDP includes PE so here we prove that impacts the GDP even it is in the long run and with a very small value.

3.7.4. CUSUM Test and CUSUM of Squares Test

Cumulative total (CUSUM) and cumulative total square (CUSUMSQ) tests were applied to evaluate parameter stability (Pesaran, 1997). The basic advantage of the CUSUM chart is that it is more sensitive to the small shift of the process mean.

Fig. 3.1: CUSUM Test: First Model

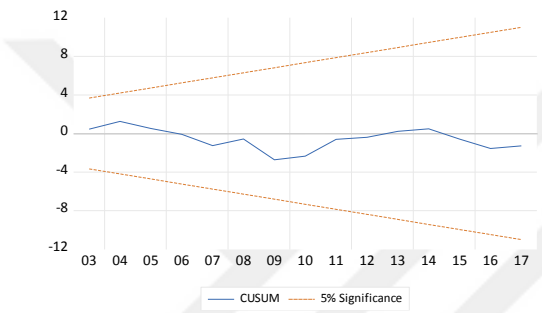


Fig. 3.2: CUSUM Test: Second Model

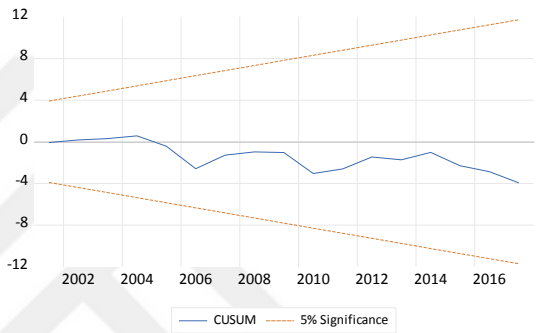


Fig. 3.3: CUSUM of Squares Test: 1st Model

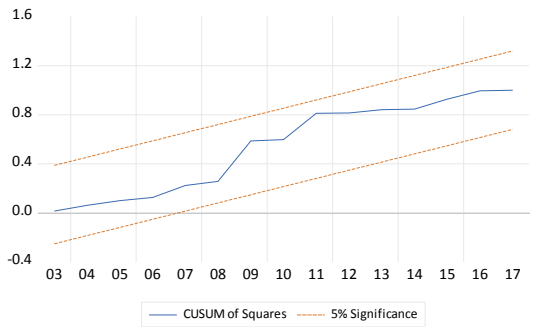
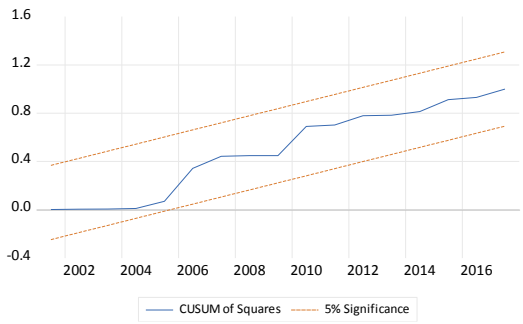


Fig. 3.4: CUSUM of Squares Test: 2nd Model



The CUSUM-of-squares test is to be liked, as it is amazing to distinguish changes in the conditional model parameters, regardless of whether the variance of regression error is remembered for the arrangement of boundaries moving, particularly towards the finish of the example. As should be obvious, the CUSUM and the CUSUM of Squares test results indicate that the parameters are stable. Therefore, it shows that there is no instability in the coefficients as the parameter stability falls within the critical bands of the 5 percent confidence interval.

3.7.5. Evaluation of Analysis Results

In the literature about the effect of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) on economic growth, there has been evidence of the effects of GFCF on economic growth are positive. In the analysis obtained, it was shown that the GFCF variable was positive. Thus, it was concluded that the GFCF in Afghanistan affects economic growth. GFCF is essentially a net investment. It is a component of the expenditure method of calculating GDP. To be more precise GFCF measures the net increase in fixed capital. GFCF includes spending on land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases.

Regarding trade openness, the analysis showed that TO be statistically insignificant and has not affected economic growth in the short-run nor the long run. In this context, the commercial liberalization of Afghanistan has not contributed to economic growth. Nassir Ul Haq Wani (2019) suggests that the literature accepts a strong and positive link between trade openness and economic growth. Even though, most of these studies are investigated in developed countries. Literature from developing countries is scan, those from underdeveloped and landlocked countries such as Afghanistan are almost non-existent. Moreover, He evaluates the comparative effect of three different measures of trade openness on economic growth by using biannual data from 1995-2016 and applied the ARDL method, JJ CO-integration, OLS Model. His evaluation suggests that there is a significant and positive long-run relationship between export and economic growth. On the contrary, the total amount of trade and imports have a negative significant impact on economic growth.

In 2019, Afghanistan exported $1.5 billion and imported $7.2 billion, resulting in a negative trade balance of -$5.8 billion. In 2015, Afghanistan's largest export sector was agriculture, with 62.83% of total exports. Afghanistan exported 43 different products in 2015. Foreign direct investment was $23.4 million or 0.12% of the GDP, as of 2019. Afghanistan's annual GDP growth was 3.91% per year in 2019. Its total investment rate was 17.72% of GDP in 2017. Inflation was 4.98, as of 2017.

Reviewing kinds of literature reveal that foreign aid either helped many countries' economic growth or had negative impacts, and was meaningless. It depends on how governments use foreign aid towards their economic growth. Countries like Afghanistan suffer from lack of a systemic governmental implementation, and others factors like high corruption levels, governmental officials' rank's fraud, insecurity,

skip of capital and investments, the determination based on ethnic affiliation, misusing of foreign aid, and mafias. Yiew, T. H., & Lau, E. (2018) foreign aid negatively impacts the countries' growth, and over some time, it positively contributes to economic growth. Our finding based on data's from 1980-2017 revealed that foreign aid had not affected the economic growth in Afghanistan positively neither in the long run nor in the short run. Still, it has affected negatively, which means that if foreign aid increases, Afghanistan becomes more aid-dependent and on the other hand, misusing of the foreign aid in Afghanistan raises very high.

Rahmatullah A. (2019), Regardless of the way that Afghanistan has been getting many billions of dollars of foreign aid since the 1970s, still, the effect of foreign aid on economic growth and especially on per capita pay of Afghanistan has been insignificant and the majority of its populace is as yet living under the poverty line. The rate of improvement appears to be misaligned with the degree of foreign aid given to the country. Afghanistan is turning out to help reliant, a reality causing adverse results both financially and strategically.

Public Expenditure is spending made by the public authority of a country on aggregate requirements and needs like benefits, arrangements (like schooling, medical care, and lodging), security, framework, and so on. Alqadi M. (2019), tracks down that neither the hypothetical writing nor the experimental writing gives decisive proof about the idea of the relationship between public expenditure and economic growth. The hypothetical writing can be isolated into six schools of thoughts: the neutral impacts or nonpartisan effect (Ricardian Equivalence Hypothesis), the effect runs from the economic growth to government spending (Wagner's Law), the positive effect (Keynesians School), the adverse consequence (negative impact) (Neo-Classical School), the constructive outcome (positive impact) under condition (Barro's School), and the nonlinear effect. Albeit most experimental examinations support the positive effect, there is a development of observational proof of the nonlinearity.

As our study revealed the nonlinear effects of public expenditure on economic growth. The public expenditure affects neither in the long run nor in the short run and is completely meaningless. Our empirical study revealed meaningless results due to a bunch of various factors such as the selection of the sample variable as the control variable, the level of country development, the period, and other control variables included, and the methodology used.

CONCLUSION

This study determines the impact of foreign aid on the economic growth of Afghanistan. This investigation built up a model, the assessed consequence of which gives proof on the side of the contention that foreign aid is emphatically identified with, and impacts economic development in Afghanistan. The strategy factors, in other words, the policy variables do here and there invalidate the positive effect of foreign aid, without a doubt it is in some cases at times, hurtful to economic development. It is suggested the contributor associations and governments ought to be aware of the political circumstances in the donor-recipients economies, what's more, team up with international bodies to incite political dependability however much as could reasonably be expected.

Contributor nations are mindful of the challenges of surveying and demonstrating in the Afghan setting. The absence of good public or provincial data and security limitations on admittance to recipients obstructs the estimation of progress or dynamic. Lack of a merit-based system, as well as open and accountable governance, high level of corruption, high-rank governmental mafias, terrorists, and vicious radical associations, have severed the journey of Afghanistan to a more inclusive and self-reliant country. Foreign help is critical to tending to the security and improvement challenges that, before, have made Afghanistan a place of refuge for fear-based oppressors and savage radical associations, and to accomplishing a political settlement that closes Afghanistan's contention and carries enduring dependability to the country.

Sound approach and fair financial administration are a higher priority than foreign aid in Afghanistan. From the record, the shortfall of good and stable organizations may deliver the arrangement of foreign aid hostile to the administration nature of a foreign aid beneficiary creating economy. The presence of the above-mentioned impediments has raised a support-based common help framework, in which planned workers depend on political or family associations, offer incentives, or provide food favors to get a position. Then again, foreign aid inflows were a great open door for those of lead representatives or governors to ruin in an unsteady and less-viable framework-based country like Afghanistan.

Foreign aid is one of the biggest components of foreign capital flows to low-income countries. Foreign aid is especially important for middle-income countries where private capital flows are lower. In the face of constantly changing and developing needs in the world, countries have chosen to find new financing resources, and foreign aid has been one of these ways. Foreign aid is often criticized for creating destruction rather than stimulating the economic growth of developing countries. However, the foundations of aid are based on opportunities for developing countries to evolve and gain better socio-economic structures. Different forms of assistance are expected to produce different results. In other words, short and medium-term aids should revitalize the country, and long-term aids such as infrastructure and education should be able to provide growth for the recipient country. The help issue is often associated with corruption. Corrupt regimes hinder the natural development of aid, that is, prevent the positive results that aid can produce.

Countries such as Afghanistan do not have sufficient savings levels to finance investments that will achieve their development goals due to low-income levels. It provides the resources required to finance its investments through external assistance or borrowing. In cases where domestic savings are insufficient, it is possible to finance new investments by providing external resources. The lack of effective foreign aid management and the inefficient use of the resources provided are the main problems faced in underdeveloped countries such as Afghanistan. There is no solid financial structure to channel aid to Afghanistan into the right investment areas. Although the main purpose of official development assistance is to finance investments, the aid received is not used in this direction, on the contrary, it is used for current expenditures, especially to close the foreign deficit.

Undoubtedly, Afghanistan has introduced help offices with quite possibly the most difficult working conditions. The size of the annihilation, the seriousness of the landscape, the idea of the system, the affectability of the political environment, the interests of outer and inward partners, the most noticeably awful dry spell in a century—these components are driving guide offices to make troublesome, and regularly expensive, choices in regards to the arrangement of help. The parts above have stressed how a prevalence of transient crisis food intercessions from numerous points of view kept Afghanistan miserably fixed to a questionable help during the

majority of the Taliban time. It has noted a considerable lot of the troubles that expresses, the UN, and the offices themselves face in making strategy lucidness while connecting with systems in circumstances of the brutal clash. It has exhibited the foundational lacks by which help is by all accounts given in an arrangement of worldwide administration that has not very many clear principles.

In reference to our previous claim, UNAMA was/is one of the greatest organization to act on numerous stages and pave the way for a prosperous Afghanistan. UNAMA's objective is to assist Afghanistan's individuals and organizations in attaining peace and security in accordance with the Afghan constitution and bill of rights and duties. UNAMA’s rule can be summarized into these three headings;

1. Support efforts in Afghanistan to establish peace and security,
2. Support efforts to ensure that human rights, the rule of law, and responsible government are upheld,
3. Lead and organize foreign support for Afghanistan's goals of peace, administration, and prosperity for the benefit of all Afghans.

Generally speaking, the hypothetical and experimental writing yield negative outcomes of foreign aid on the economic growth of Afghanistan because of a bunch of different factors like the determination of the sample of countries, the degree of advancement of nations, the periods, the control factors included. Hence, the most progressive techniques ought to be utilized in future examinations to arrive at more dependable outcomes. The other future works could investigate the effectiveness of foreign aid on economic growth and its relationship with the poverty rate. They can hypothesize that “Does increase in foreign aid reduce the poverty rate at that level or not? To find out what type of relationship do they have? Is it positive, negative, or meaningless? The studying relationship between foreign aid and the poverty rate could be a nice study in future work.

In 2019, Afghanistan exported $1.5 billion and imported $7.2 billion, resulting in a negative trade balance of -$5.8 billion. In 2015, Afghanistan's largest export sector was agriculture, with 62.83% of total exports. Afghanistan exported 43 different products in 2015. Foreign direct investment was $23.4 million or 0.12% of the GDP, as of 2019. Afghanistan's annual GDP growth was 3.91% per year in 2019. Its total

investment rate was 17.72% of GDP in 2017. Inflation was 4.98, as of 2017. Reviewing kinds of literature reveal that foreign aid either helped many countries' economic growth or had negative impacts, and was meaningless. It depends on how governments use foreign aid towards their economic growth. Countries like Afghanistan suffer from lack of a systemic governmental implementation, and others factors like high corruption levels, governmental officials' rank's fraud, insecurity, skip of capital and investments, the determination based on ethnic affiliation, misusing of foreign aid, and mafias.

The methodology we used in this empirical study is the ARDL method and the Akaike info criterion model, and our annual data range covers the 1980-2017 years. Appling Error Correction Model regression (ECM) helped us to figure out the relationship between GDP 'dependent variable' and FA, GFCF, PE, and TO as control variables. In addition, with the help of ECM regression, the F-Statistics and t-Statistics values appeared greater than the lower bounds and upper bounds at the 5% levels of significance. Taking these values into account we realized that there is a long-run relationship between dependent variables and control variables.

Notwithstanding, we also applied the CUSUM test and CUSUM of squares test to check for parameters' stability. The results of both tests in the short-run as well as in the long run displays that parameters are stable. The basic advantage of the CUSUM test is more sensitive to the small shift of the process mean. The CUSUM-of-squares test is to be liked, as it is amazing to distinguish changes in the conditional model parameters, regardless of whether the variance of regression error is remembered for the arrangement of boundaries moving, particularly towards the finish of the example. As should be obvious, the CUSUM and the CUSUM of Squares test results indicate that the parameters are stable. Therefore, it shows that there is no instability in the coefficients as the parameter stability falls within the critical bands of the 5 percent confidence interval.

The finding of our study revealed that foreign aid has a negative relationship with the economic growth of Afghanistan. One percent increase in foreign aid could negatively affect the GDP growth of Afghanistan by 33.20% in the short run. In the long run, though, a 1% increase in foreign aid could decrease the level of GDP by

12.21%. After the United States intrusion of 2001 that brought down the Taliban's Islamic Emirate, a Republic Government was set up in Afghanistan. The recently framed Government couldn't raise sufficient public income to meet the developing public use, which brought about a huge monetary shortfall. As the Afghan government couldn't bear the cost of debt financing, it depended on foreign aid awards to fill the monetary shortfall. Since 2002, foreign aid awards convergence has helped the Afghan Government (and the economy) from multiple points of view. Notwithstanding, a proceeded and enormous dependence on foreign aid grants had a few counterproductive ramifications for the nation, as well.

Discoveries demonstrate that the little size of the economy, casualness "informality", high unemployment, absence of specialized and institutional limit or capacity, undeniable degree of corruption 'defilement', and huge military spending are a portion of the primary reasons hindering the improvement of domestic public resource mobilization (DPRM) in Afghanistan. To conquer these difficulties, great suggestions are short-term, medium-term, and long-term strategy proposals that could have a sensible possibility of accomplishment to upgrade DPRM in Afghanistan.

Afghanistan should begin working on diminishing the reliance on foreign aid and spotlight on the consolation of unfamiliar direct speculations or in other words "encouragement of foreign direct investment" and extractions of mineral mines.

- In the short run, the measure of help to Afghanistan infrastructure advancement projects isn't sufficient as required; accordingly, the Afghan government should cooperate with contributors and allocate sufficient aid to infrastructure improvement projects, like the foundation of dams, rail line tracks, and roads. This will extraordinarily contribute to long-run maintainable economic development.
- The principal obstructions ''main barriers, like corruption, uncertainty, insecurity, and terrible administration or in other words, bad governance that each adds to the incapability of help, ought to be completely addressed through full implementation of the Afghanistan National Strategy for Anti-Corruption.

This investigation assumes that the international community, especially the western countries, the United States, and its partners will keep up their commitment in worldwide endeavors to give foreign aid to feeble (weak) economies. It likewise

accepts that foreign aid programs are not adequate and powerful for financial development. In any case, to commit to the advancement cycle of poor countries, the potential advantages assist as giving assets to improve foundation, farming and agriculture, education, and transfer of technology.

The primary limitation is the test of inadequate information and data concerning foreign aid affectivity. To assess the connection between foreign aid and economic development, it is fundamental to have powerful data on foreign aid inputs and financial advancement results, like per capita income, life expectancy, education, and poverty. Nonetheless, for most of LDCs nations like Afghanistan, the absence of powerful information infers that it is difficult to distinguish and screen changes on an annual basis correctly in the greater part of the basic advancement results. The exactness of foreign aid data isn't exactly all things considered. OECD is the most referred to and utilized wellspring of data for streams from contributor to beneficiary nations. Notwithstanding, OECD records the appropriate measure of foreign aid streams however not the amount the beneficiary receives, which must be utilized as an intermediary pointer.

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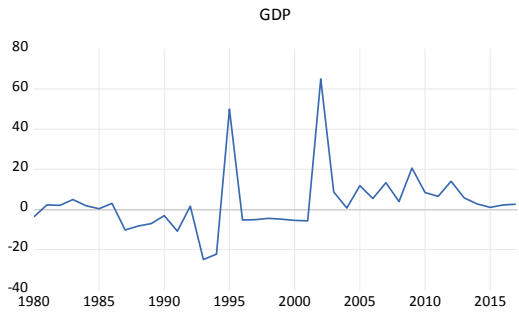
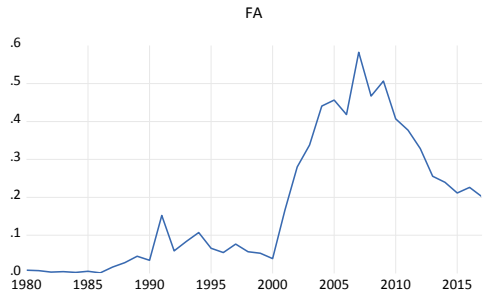
ANNEXES

Trends of Variables Used in the Study

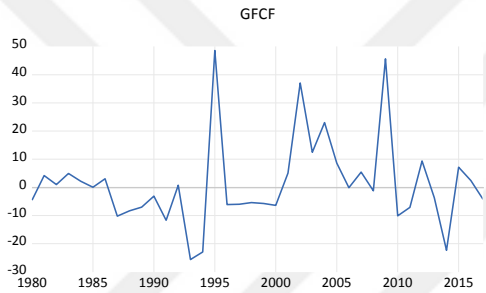
GDP



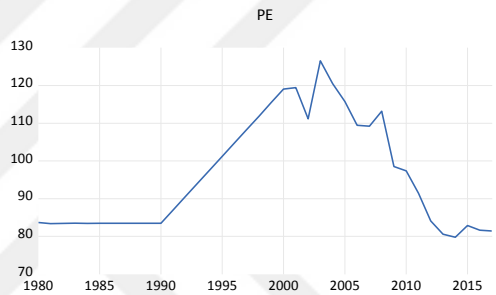
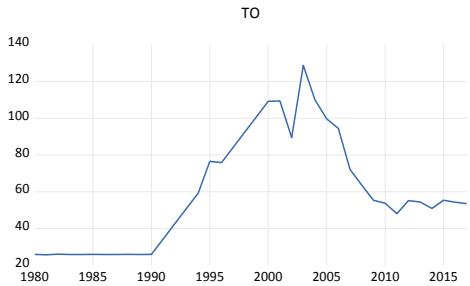
FA as % of GDP



GFCG as % of GDP



PE as % of GDP



TO as % of GDP